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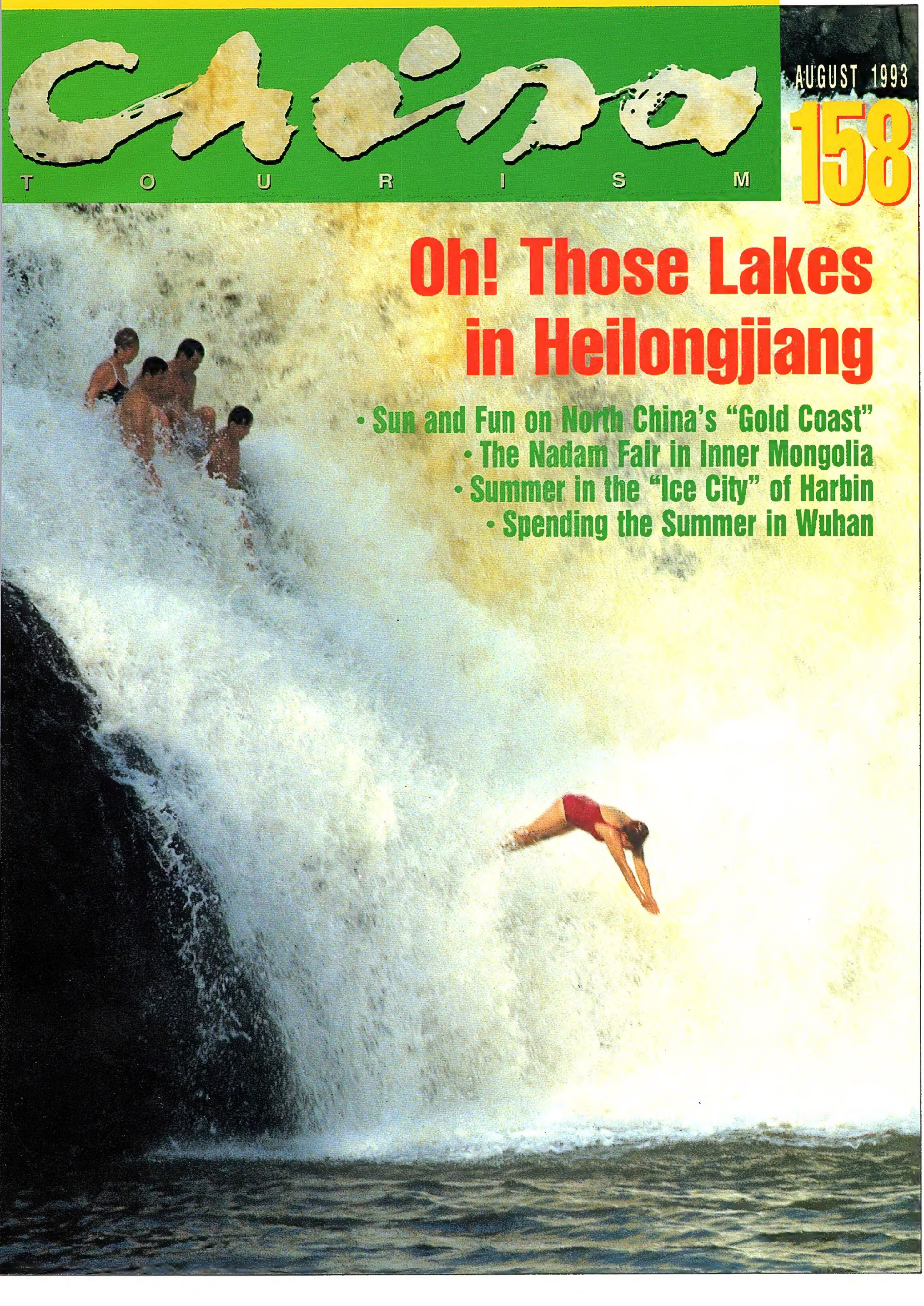

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- Summer in the "Ice City" of Harbin
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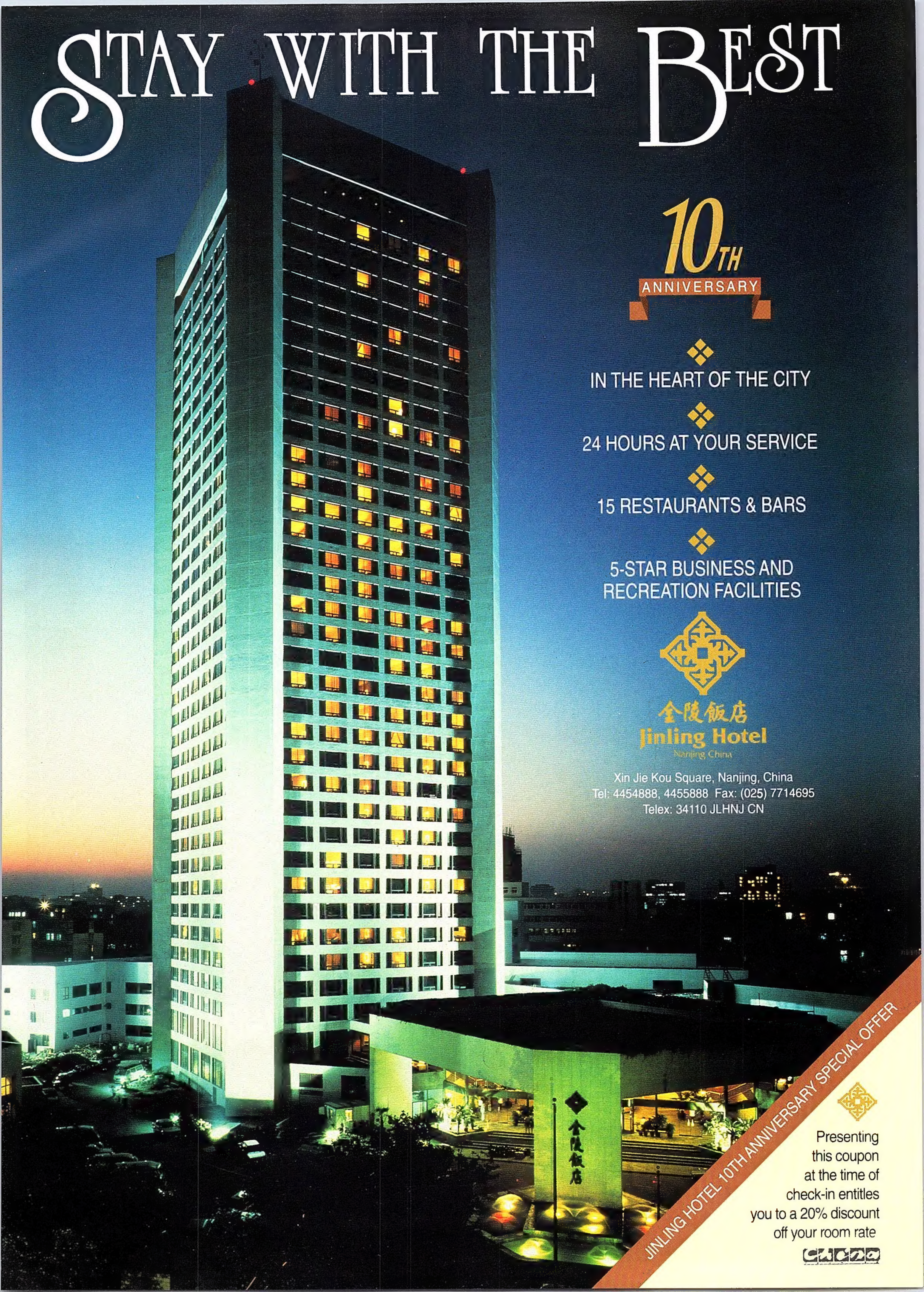

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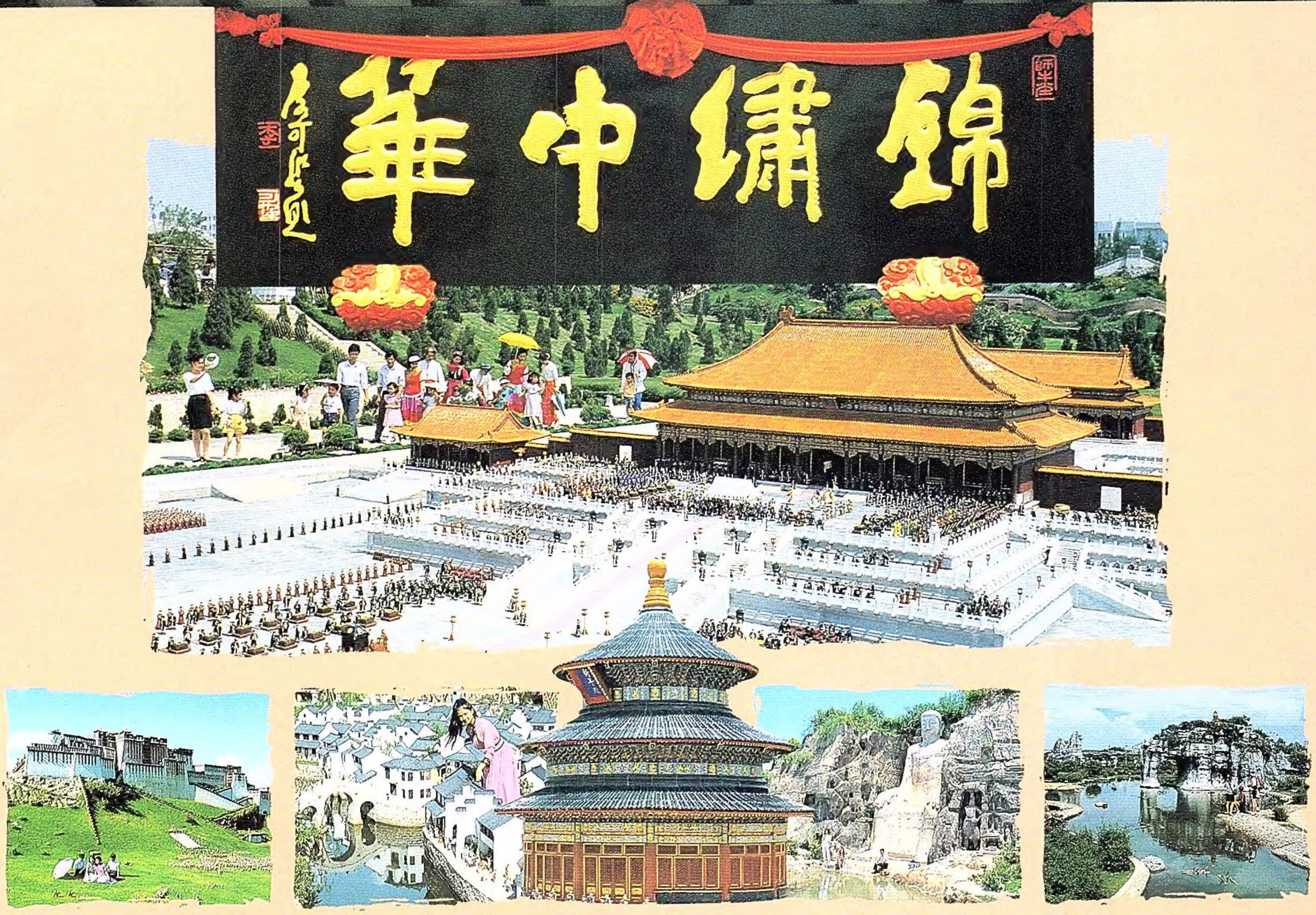

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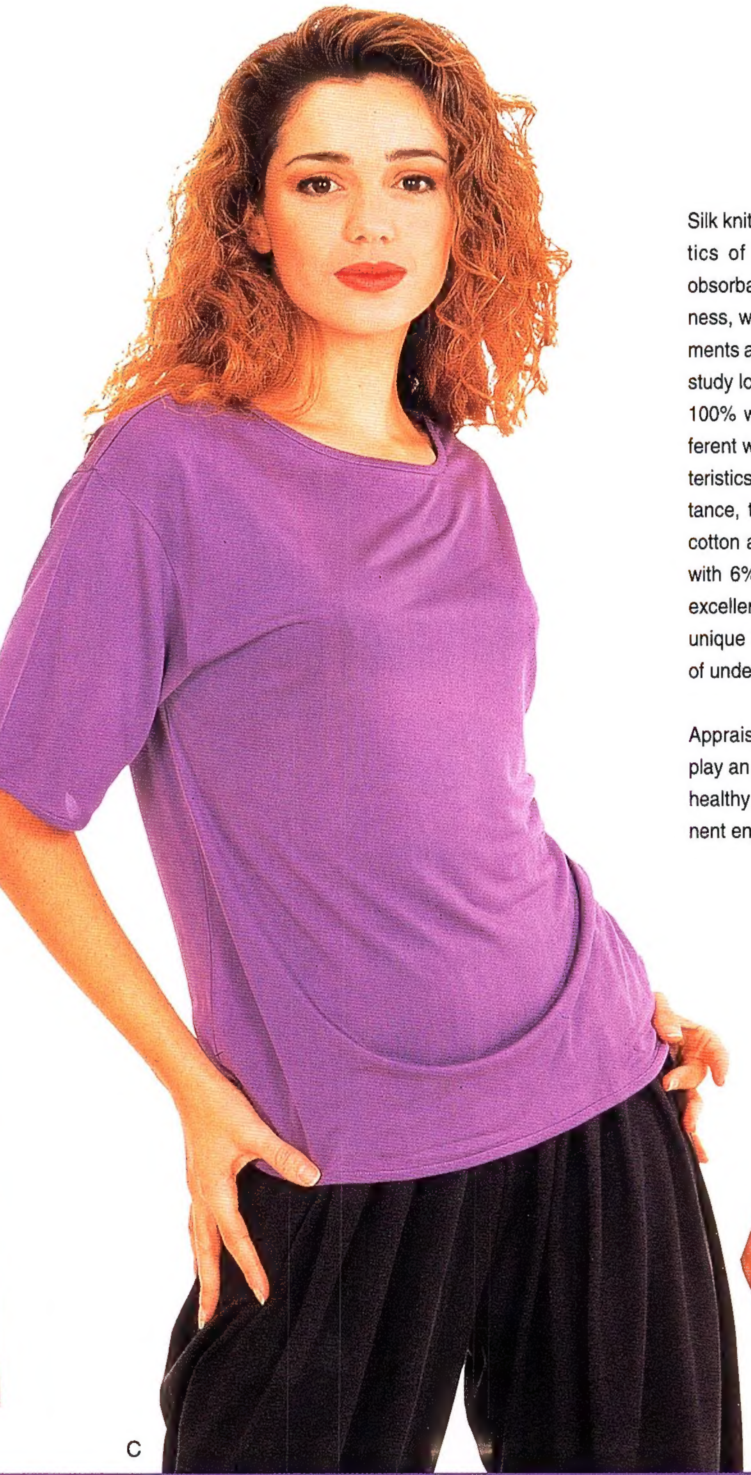

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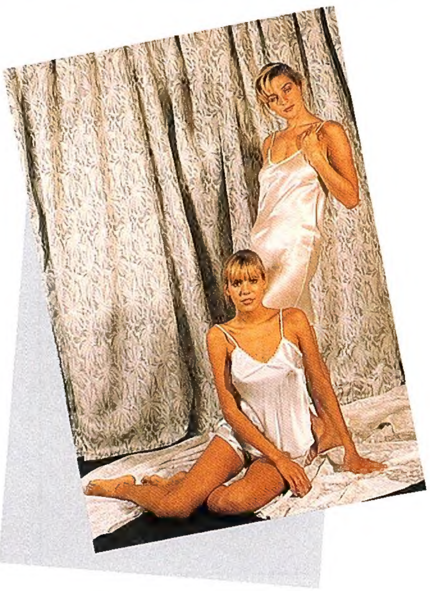

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The Long Days of SUMMER

During the month of August most metropolitan cities like Hong Kong are hot and crowded, the streets filled with both people and the continual hum of air conditioners. In recent years there has been much talk of how air conditioning can cause ill health, not to mention the stress of living in today's "concrete jungles". And what better way to escape the often unhealthy living conditions of a city than to simply pack your bags and go on a trip? During the summer months in China one has a wide choice of destinations to choose from: the mountains and grasslands for their cool, fresh air, the seaside or lakes for aquatic fun, or even the cities.

In this issue we take you to the four major lakes in Heilongjiang, a province in the far north that stays pleasantly cool at this time of year. Each lake has its own reason for renown — the Jingpo for its naturally-formed volcanic craters and waterfalls; the Wudalianchi Lakes for their magical healing properties; Lianhuan Lake for hunting and the Xingkai Lakes on the Sino-Russian border for their mysterious, tranquil atmosphere.

Also in Heilongjiang is Harbin, a city usually associated with the winter months for its famous Ice and Snow Festival. Few people realize that summer here is also enjoyable, with many fun activities available on the Songhua River that runs through the city. To the west of Heilongjiang is the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, where our reporter attended last year's Nadam Fair on the Hulun Buir Grassland. This traditional event, a kind of Olympic Games for the Mongolian people, is a cultural and sporting gala not to be missed.

Next we go to the heart of China, Hubei Province's capital city of Wuhan. Called one of China's "ovens" due to its scorchingly hot summer months, many people prefer to visit the city in the spring or fall. However, in summer Wuhan is an extraordinary place to be, as nearly every inhabitant has the unusual habit of bringing their bed outside and sleeping on the streets. Unthinkable in many of the Western world's crime-ridden cities, in Wuhan there are no such worries — in fact this phenomenon creates a wonderfully friendly night-time atmosphere.

Lastly we take you to the Qinhuangdao region, long known as a seaside summer resort for high-ranking officials. Now, however, anyone can come to what is being called the "Gold Coast" of North China, an area of coastline on the Bohai Sea not far from Beijing. With a growing number of tourist facilities, people from all over the country come here in search of summer fun — and isn't that, after all, what everyone is looking for?

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Photos by Peng Zhenge / Text by Jun Feng & Sun Zhongxiu

Apart from the many rivers that crisscross the landscape of Heilongjiang Province, there are also several major lakes, each of them an excellent summer holiday destination. Jingpo Lake in the south is China's largest volcanic barrier lake; the beautiful Lesser and Greater Xingkai Lakes sit right on the Sino-Russian border; Lianhuan Lake in the west of the province is an ideal hunting area, and the Wudalianchi Lakes possess mineral springs that are said to cure illness.

Sun and Fun on North China's "Gold Coast" 60

Article by Shi Bao Xiu

Beidaihe has long been known in China as a seaside summer resort, but in recent years has seen considerable development and now boasts a wide variety of tourist facilities. Nandaihe nearby is also becoming a popular resort area, with its varied cultural attractions, pristine beaches, sand skiing and more.

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ront Cover: Divers perform at the Diaoshuilou Waterfalls at Jingpo Lake in Heilongjiang *(by Gao Shan).*

The Nadam Fair in Inner Mongolia 30

Photos & Article by An Ge

Every year in July the people of Hulun Buir League in Inner Mongolia hold their version of the Olympics — the Nadam Fair. The main events include Mongolian-style wrestling, horse-riding and archery: a truly unique cultural and sporting festival.

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Article by Peng Zhenge

pending the Summer n Wuhan 44

Article by Fang Fang

e city of Harbin in Heilongjiang Province is st-known for its wintertime Ice and Snow Festival, t it also makes a pleasantly cool and enjoyable ace to spend the summer. The “oven” of Wuhan in bei, however, can hardly be described as cool at s time of year, but nonetheless has its own very ecial charm. At night nearly all Wuhan residents e bamboo beds out on the streets to sleep, a dition that may not last much longer, as more and re people equip their homes with modern nveniences like air-conditioners.

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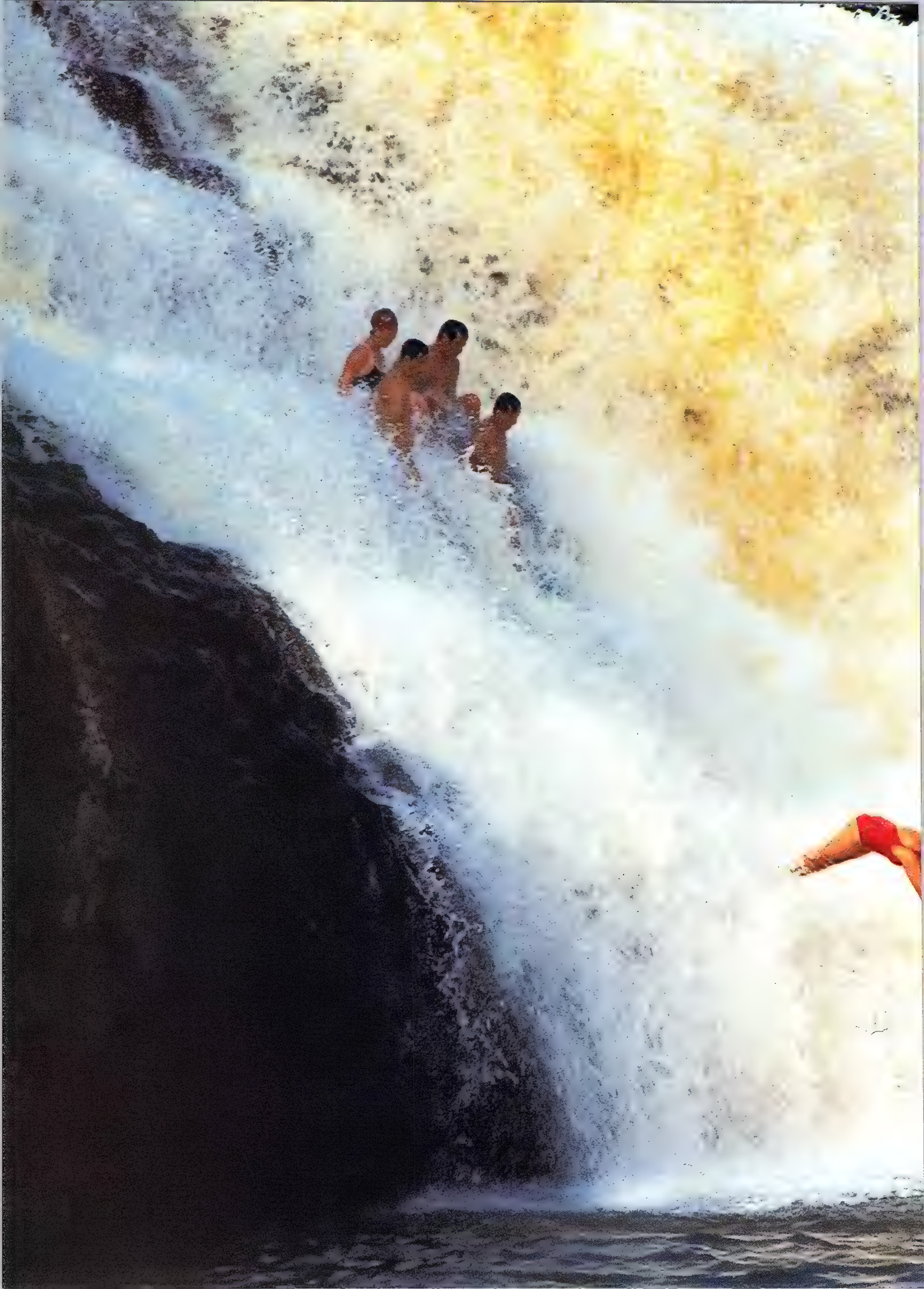


Oh! Those Lakes in Heilongjiang

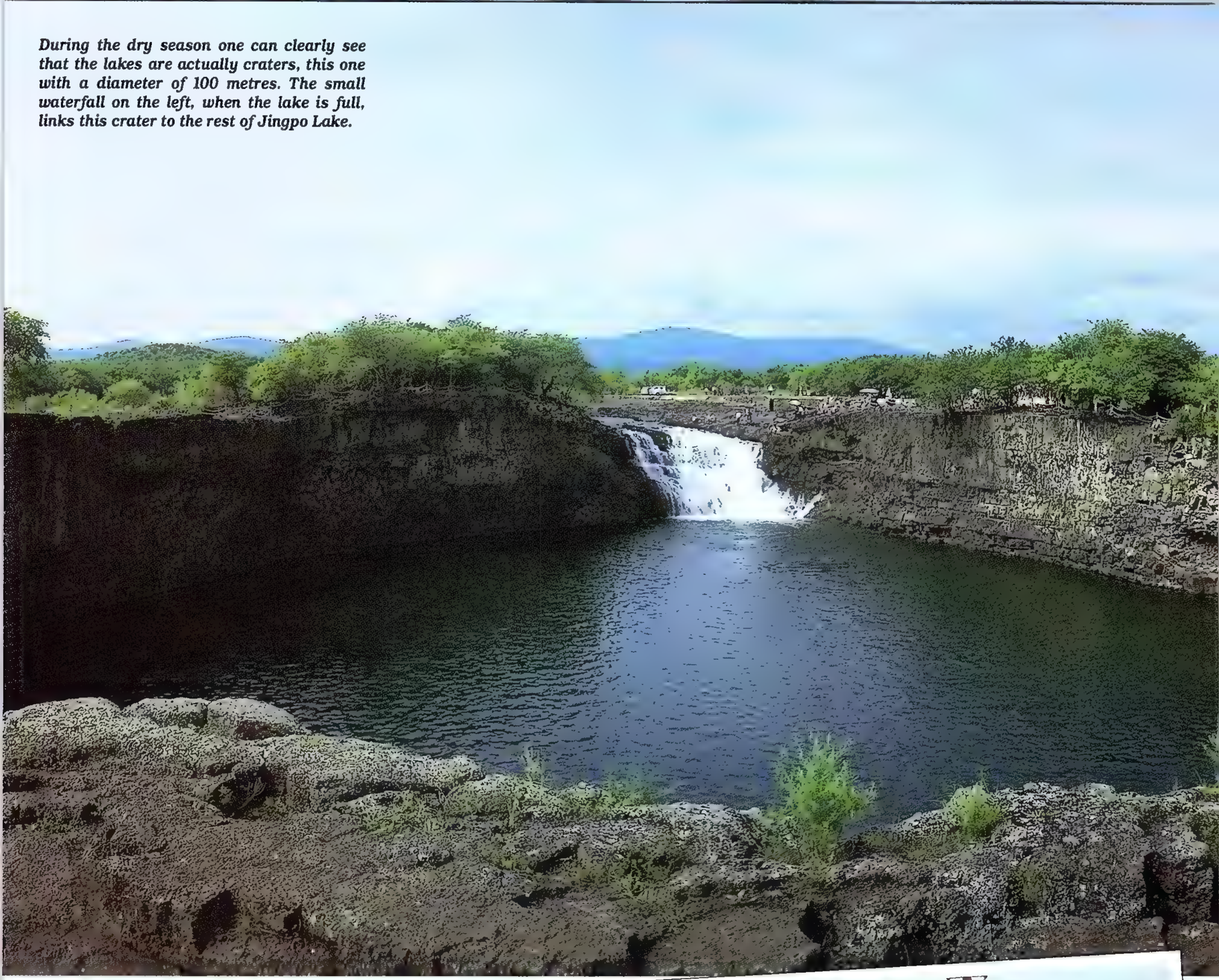
PHOTOS BY PENG ZHENGE

Lying in the northernmost corner of China, Heilongjiang Province has a population of 35.21 million inhabitants, consisting of 40 nationalities including Han, Manchu, Hui, Korean, Mongolian, Daur, Oroqen, Kirghiz and Hezhe.

Apart from the many rivers that crisscross the province's length, lakes take up 2,366 square kilometres of Heilongjiang's total landmass of 469,000 square kilometres. In this article, we will introduce four of the most well-known lakes in the province, the Jingpo, Wudalianchi, Lianhuan and Xingkai, each one with its own distinctive characteristics. We will take you to nearly all corners of the province to see China's largest volcanic lake, the Jingpo; offer a glimpse into the Wudalianchi Lakes' mysterious healing properties; go bird hunting at Lianhuan Lake, and experience life on the Sino-Russian border at Xingkai Lakes.

The Golden Autumn Festival takes place every year on the 15th of August on the Mudanjiang River. During the festival, tourists can watch divers jump from various heights at the Diaoshuilou Waterfalls into Jingpo Lake (by Gao Shan).

During the dry season one can clearly see that the lakes are actually craters, this one with a diameter of 100 metres. The small waterfall on the left, when the lake is full, links this crater to the rest of Jingpo Lake.



This chair lift takes visitors to a height for a panoramic view of Pubu Village, where one can see traditional Korean customs.

Jingpo Lake, 110 kilometres southwest of the
y of Mudanjiang in southern Heilongjiang Prov-
ce, covers an area of 90.3 square kilometres.
e long, narrow lake stretches 45 kilometres
m north to south and then narrows east to
st to just six kilometres at its widest point,
here it is no more than 1,000 metres across.
e waters of Jingpo Lake are deep in the north
the deepest point being 62 metres — and shal-
v in the south. Embraced by rolling hills, the
ke has been known throughout history for its
ght naturally-formed scenic places, which in-
ude waterfalls, hills and strangely-shaped
cks.

The lake's agreeable climate, tranquil environ-
ent and fresh air make the Jingpo an ideal hol-
ay resort in the summer. During the tourist
ason, bus service is available between the city
Mudanjiang and the lake, and in the lake dis-
ct itself there are a host of hotels and
staurants that offer various styles of cooking. In
dition to the leisure boats that one can rent to
uise on the lake, visitors can also enjoy them-
lves at the amusement park on the water.

A Mirror-Like Highland Lake

TEXT BY JUN FENG

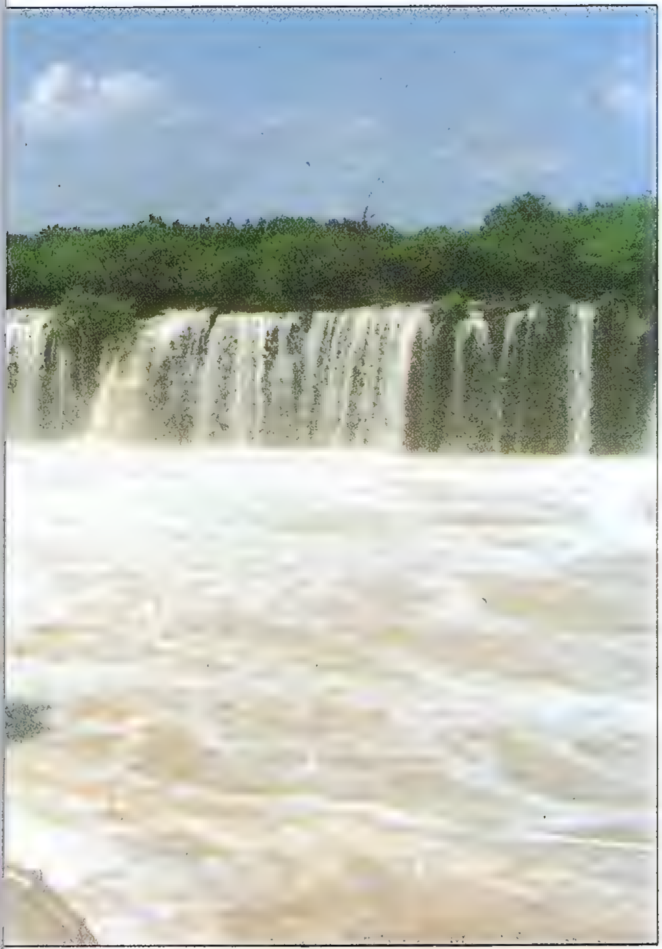
People from Northeast China say that no visitor to Heilongjiang can claim that he has really seen the province unless he has been to Jingpo Lake. There are many famous lakes in China, but the Jingpo is generally known only to people from this region. However, we must take the local people at their word and find out just what it is that makes this lake so special in the hearts of Heilongjiang residents.

We drove out of Mudanjiang along a highway that cut through a watermelon garden. In just over an hour, after having gone over mountains and through a forest, Jingpo Lake came into sight. Though it was just August, there was already an atmosphere of autumn about the place. We spent a rather chilly night at the Baoyuewan Hotel, and the next morning, as we stepped outside, we saw a great many squirrels coming out of the woods that surrounded the hotel. The little creatures here were very bold. When we walked along a path in the woods they made no attempt to run away, but just sat there quietly observing our passing.

Jingpo Lake is placid and calm, making it an excellent place for angling and boating.

When flood season arrives, water from the upper reaches of the Mudanjiang River pours into the craters through the Diaoshuilou Waterfalls before emptyi into Jingpo Lake.

Recently tourism has become popular in Pubu Village, where the local people perform Korean dances for visitors.



atermelons grow very large around Jingpo Lake.

t dusk, tourist of Korean nationality come to this creek to wash or athe before attending a dance in the evening.

Over a thousand years ago, Jingpo Lake was called the Kukhan Sea by the Mohes, a local tribal people who inhabited the region during the Tang Dynasty (618-907). During the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234) it became known as the Birten, meaning "as flat as a mirror".

According to one legend, a long, long time ago a woman called Hongluonü lived here. She had a magic mirror which brought peace wherever it cast its light. When the Western Queen Mother found this out, she sent a heavenly god to steal the mirror and bring it to her. Hongluonü went after the thief and found herself in the heavenly court. Seeing that the Western Queen Mother was trying to use the mirror, she went up and tried to take it back. In the fight that ensued, the magic mirror fell from heaven and into a forest on earth, and where it fell, beautiful Jingpo Lake appeared.

In fact, over 10,000 years ago the lake used to be a section of the upper reaches of the Mudanjiang River. Movements in the earth's crust and volcanic eruptions finally forced the ancient river to change its course. Later, there were more volcanic eruptions and lava blocked the Mudanjiang River. The water accumulated and eventually turned into this barrier lake.

Of the eight scenic spots around Jingpo Lake, I found the Diaoshuilou Waterfalls at the northern end of the lake most attractive. The splashing of the water by the natural waterfalls is heard before it is seen. Following the sound, one discovers to the left of a bridge that joins with the highway, a patch of clear and slow-flowing water. Reddish plants grow on the water's surface, forming a beautiful contrast with the dark green water. On the right side of the bridge, the water is much wider, more shallow and its flow even slower. Further away, the water surface narrows, causing the water to move faster and become much deeper. It is at this point that the water rushes down, creating a sight known as the Diaoshuilou Waterfalls.

The waterfalls, to a large extent, were brought about by hardened lava. The water here falls from a height of 20 metres into a deep pool originally created by lava, producing waves and sending up beads of water which in turn make a brilliant rainbow. The spectacular waterfalls, not surprisingly, are a great spot for high-diving enthusiasts. We happened to arrive at the Golden Autumn Festival, a local event that falls every year on August 15, during which divers perform extraordinary feats for the many delighted spectators.

Besides the waterfalls, there are many other attractions around the lake. A chair lift, for example, takes one directly to Pubu (Waterfall) Village in Bohai Town, inhabited by the Korean ethnic group. Their distinctive customs and habits have earned the village the name "Korean Nationality Tourist Village".

I stayed in a small hotel run by a local inhabitant. There were six beds in each room and for only 18 yuan I had the entire room to myself. But what was most unforgettable about the hotel was the Korean dinner it served. The four dishes included catfish stewed with millet leaves, ferns, *platycodon grandiflorum* (a medicinal herb) and hot chilly paste, plus a soup. The cost? Just three yuan.

I discovered that when people drink here, the younger people must turn around with their back to the table. The Korean custom, I learned, required the younger generation to drink this way as a gesture of respect to the older people at the table. After dinner, the villagers went into the courtyard and did a lovely Korean dance in the moonlight, not going to sleep until they had totally exhausted themselves dancing.

Surrounded by wheat fields, the small hills around the Wudalianchi Lakes are part of the youngest volcano group in China.

The Wudalianchi Lakes have become a tourist area where both fishing and boating are popular pastimes.

The Wudalianchi (Five Connecting) Lakes, orthwest of the city of Bei'an in northern eilongjiang Province, originated from a river alled the Baihe, which was a tributary of the eilongjiang River. Lava from volcanic eruptions etween 1719 and 1721 divided the river into five ections, which over time evolved into five lakes tanding side by side, looking like five pearls trung together. The lakes are interconnected ith each other by a stretch of land 20 kilometres ng, thus the name.

The lakes cover a total of 40 square kiloetres and are about 100 metres deep at their deepst point. The green waters of the five lakes flow ver 14 volcanic cones, creating a unique scene f water and landmasses formed by the volcanic ocks. The lakes are accessible by bus from the ity named after the lakes, Wudalianchi.

The Magic Waters of the Wudalianchi Lakes

TEXT BY SUN ZHONGXIU

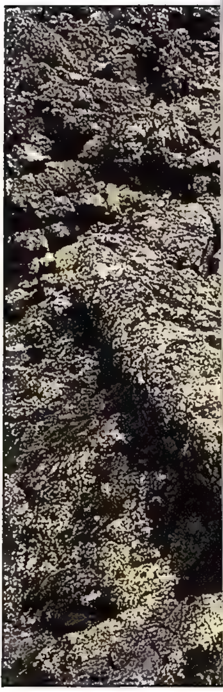
To reach the city of Wudalianchi, one only has to hop onto a bus setting out from Harbin, the capital of Heilongjiang Province, get off at Bei'an and change to a bus which arrives at Wudalianchi, about 70 kilometres to the north.

In Wudalianchi City there are 14 volcanic mountains, each with distinctive features, giving the city the reputation of being a "Natural Volcanic and Geological Museum". The lakes are located in the northern part of the city, and are named sequentially according to their position: the First Lake, Second Lake, Third Lake, Fourth Lake and Fifth Lake.

This old man believes that the mud water at the Wudalianchi Lakes can cure his arthritis.

This black mud near the Wudalianchi Lakes is believed to have therapeutic effects on one's health.

Soaking one's head in the cold mineral water at the Wudalianchi Lakes is said to help baldness.



Many volcanic rock formations are found around the Wudalianchi Lakes. This "stone flower" is believed to have been created after a lava explosion.

The first two are dotted with lava rocks, which form many small islets, peninsulas, bays and pools. The clear waters and strange-looking rocks present a scene of exotic natural beauty. To the west is a hot spring which gushes out of lava rocks all year long, although in the icy cold winter, the water temperature only reaches 14°C. The evaporations created by the hot spring turns the surrounding trees white, making an unusually charming sight. The largest of the five, the Third Lake, is deep and abundant in fish. Boating on this lake is a real pleasure, as in both the morning and evening the surrounding hills cast their shadows on the lake, and one can just lie back and relax.

The Wudalianchi Lakes are well-known for their natural cold mineral waters. One story has it that over a hundred years ago Yaoquan (Medicinal Spring) Hill, the smallest of the 14 volcanoes, was covered with dense forests and home to many wild animals. One day, a hunter of the Daur ethnic group wounded a deer on Xilongmen Hill nearby while on a hunting trip. The deer ran westwards, bleeding all the way. The hunter, in hot pursuit of the animal, suddenly saw the deer jump into a pool of water. It then jumped into another pool, and afterwards ran away as though it had never been wounded at all. Tired and thirsty, the hunter decided to try a drink of the spring water. He discovered that underneath the clear waters there were bubbles coming out of the bottom of the pool, and that drinking the water made him feel both refreshed and energetic. To mark the place, he placed a few pebbles by the spring.

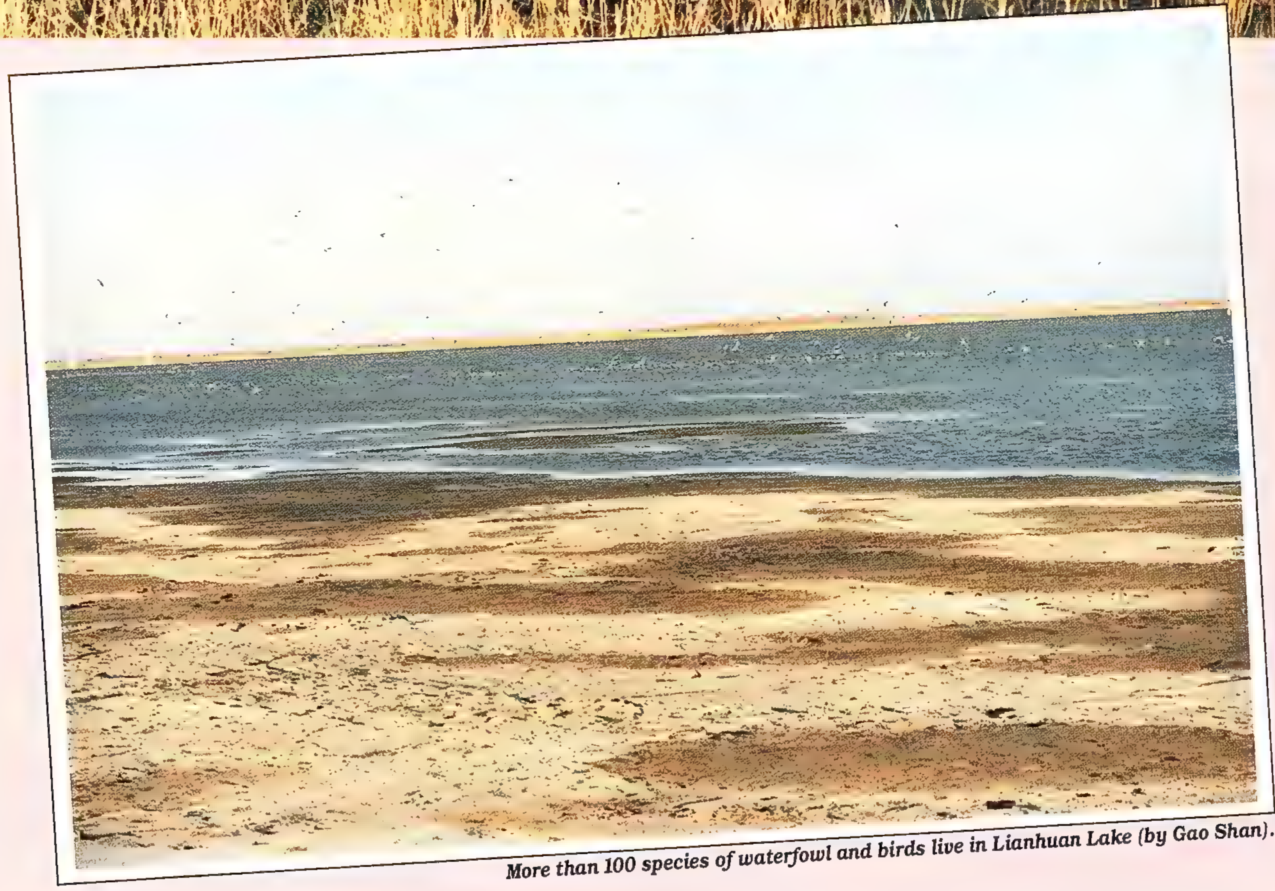
When news about the spring spread, people from many tribes living in the vicinity regarded the spring water as "magic waters". Around the fifth day of the fifth lunar month (usually in June) of every year, people converged at the foot of Yaoquan Hill, staging a solemn sacrificial ceremony. During the event, people sang and danced to celebrate what became known as the Yaoquan Festival. People also came here to drink the spring water and soak in the mineral-rich mud, a practice said to be effective against skin ulcers, ringworm and other skin diseases. Before they left, they always put a stone on the heap of pebbles by the spring to symbolize their recovery. As time passed, the stones accumulated into a tall mound. The pile of stones east of today's Nanquan Spring (said to have been one of the ancient springs) testifies to this.

The mineral springs at the Wudalianchi Lakes have been found to contain many essential trace elements and radioelements which are very effective against diseases of the digestive system and cardiovascular and skin diseases. The spring waters are also highly nutritious and provide a good cold drink. The springs have attracted many visitors who come here to receive treatment. At the foot of Yaoquan Hill, a dragon head has been carved and placed there to mark the source of the water. Visitors, including the blind, come very early in the morning to wash their eyes in the belief that the water can even cure eye troubles.

On the northern side of the hill are two pools reserved specially for treating skin ailments and arthritis. Bathing in this water, which is only 4°C in temperature, people get cold quickly. After their bath, therefore, many people run into the neighbouring woods, separated into two by a stone partition for men and women, where they lie in the sun to warm up again.

Those who come to receive treatment from the mud seem to be the most experienced and familiar with the place. They know where the mud is best, and exactly where to dig a hole to sit or lie down in. Though they do not know each other, they chat together like old friends. Yaoquan Hill has, in fact, become a kind of sanatorium, where people come to treat illnesses ranging from athletes foot to baldness, and in the process relax, enjoy the scenery and make new acquaintances.

Both foreign and Chinese tourists enjoy bird hunting on Lianhuan Lake (by Gao Shan).



More than 100 species of waterfowl and birds live in Lianhuan Lake (by Gao Shan).

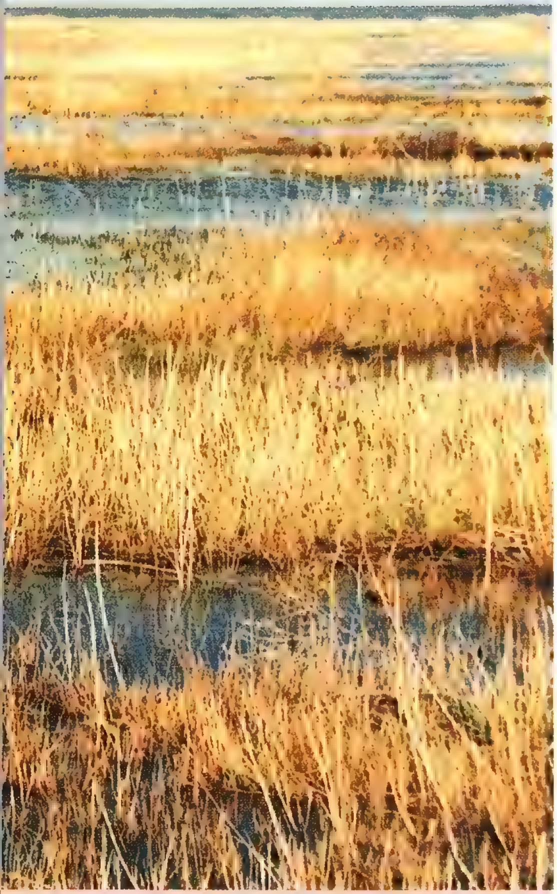
Hunting on Lianhuan Lake

TEXT BY JUN FENG

It was early autumn when we arrived at the lake, having first travelled to Dorbod by train from the oil city of Daqing. A local travel agency had arranged for a guide to take us bird hunting on the lake, thus we found ourselves being put into a speedboat at 4:00 am and heading quickly towards the prescribed hunting area.

The motor of the boat, not surprisingly, disturbed the birds and sent them flying out of the reeds. Deprived of any hideout in the open sky, they became an easy target. All of a sudden, everyone opened fire and the birds fell to the water one by one with a thud, turning our trigger-happy moment into one of very mixed feelings.

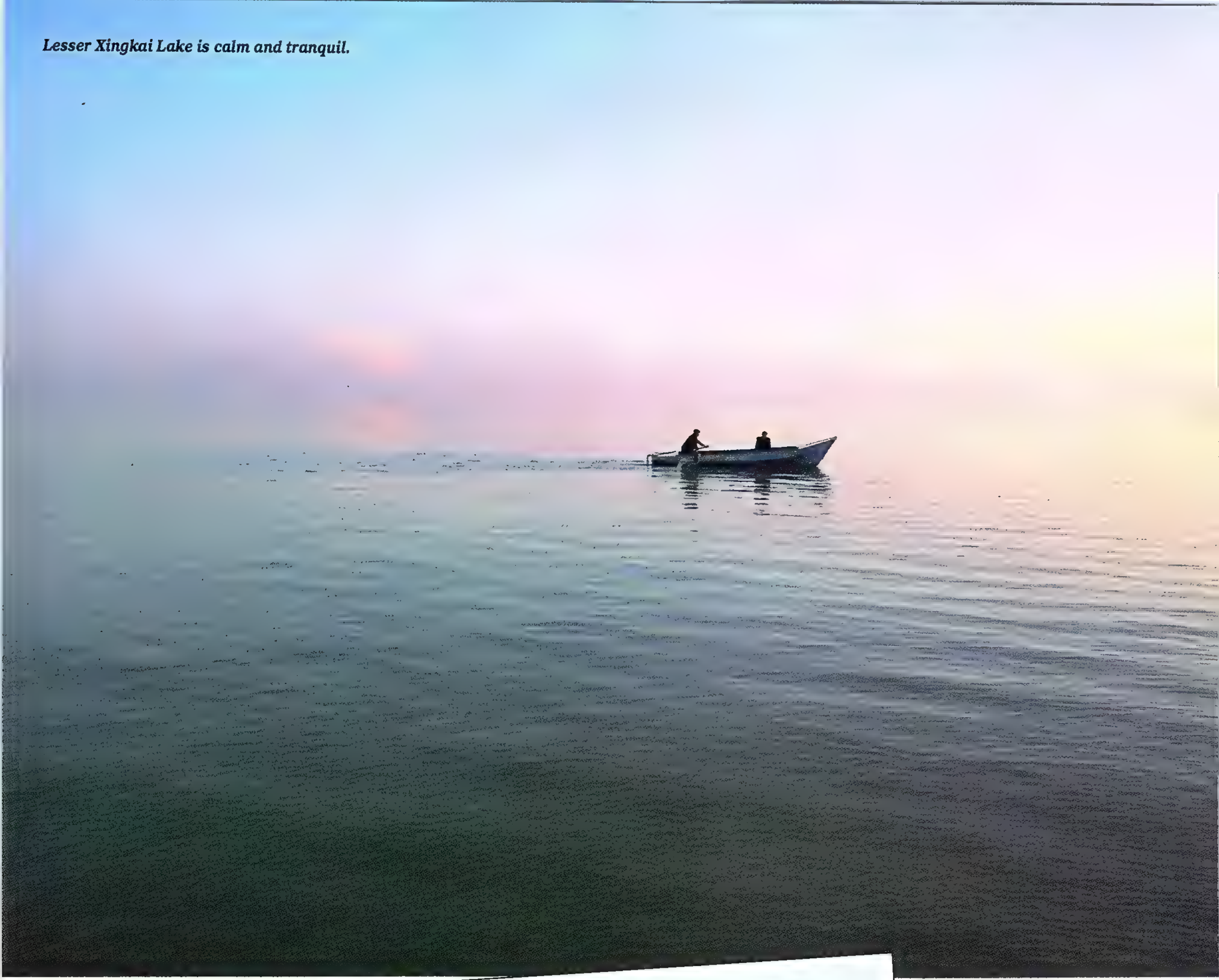
As a matter of fact, most of the hunters here are foreign tourists. They take their game, such as Meller's ducks, coots and sandgrouse to a picnic place, dress them, cook them and have a hearty meal of wild game.



Lying 20 kilometres northwest of Dorbod
ongol Autonomous County in western Hei-
ngjiang, Lianhuan (Interlocking) Lake is actually
lakes of various sizes connected together
o one lake. This freshwater lake is over 60
ometres long and 20 kilometres wide, with a
tal area of 58,000 hectares.

Home to over 30 species of fish, there are
so 114 kinds of water-birds, including red-crown
anes, swans, wild geese and mandarin ducks.
or hunting, there are wild ducks, takahes, coots,
ails and sandgrouse. The dense reeds and the
ke's many bays make this an ideal home for all
rts of birds and fowl.

There is an abundance of fish in Lianhuan Lake, ample supply for both birds and people (by Gao Shan).



Lesser Xingkai Lake is calm and tranquil.

Hundreds of sea gulls live around the Xingkai Lakes.

Located in the southeastern part
Mishan City in eastern Heilongjia
Province, the two Xingkai Lakes sit j
at China's border with Russia. Anci
movements in the earth's crust
sulted in the sinking of the land he
causing the formation of two lakes, t
Lesser Xingkai in China and t
Greater Xingkai, about three-fourths
which lies in Russia.

Altogether nine rivers empty i
this vast border lake, which has
area of 4,380 square kilometres. T
lake is 69 metres above sea level a
the water is ten metres at its deep
point. It spills into the Song'acha Riv
which in turn flows into the Wus
River.

The Lesser Xingkai, covering 1
square kilometres, is separated fr
the Greater Xingkai by a 40-kilomet
long and one-kilometre-wide sand b
When the water level is high, the p
tition is submerged in water, and t
two lakes together create an encha
ing scene which changes with t
seasons. The lake region is comple
with hotels, restaurants and other s
vice facilities, and is linked to Mish
City by a highway.

Two Lakes on the Sino-Russian Border

TEXT BY JUN FENG

A 40-kilometre bus ride from Mishan takes one to a town on the Sino-Russian border called Dangbi, located right beside the Xingkai Lakes. Standing on the land that separates the two lakes, one can see both lakes, each with its own special features. The water in the Lesser Xingkai is clear and calm, and even when there is a strong wind, the water barely ripples. The vast expanse of the Greater Xingkai, however, is quite different. Engulfed in turbulent waves, the lake stretches far into the horizon, where the water merges with the sky. The feeling one gets looking at this huge body of water is like standing at the edge of the ocean. Perhaps because of these factors, people believe that the smaller lake offers a good location to watch the sunrise, while the larger one provides the best point for viewing the sunset.

For countless ages, the waves have been beating against these shores, piling up sand which eventually has taken the shape of the ten-metre-high sand embankment. I have seen thousands of lakes in my lifetime, but none compare with the sight of these two beautiful lakes, divided by a sand bar that zigzags into the distance for miles.

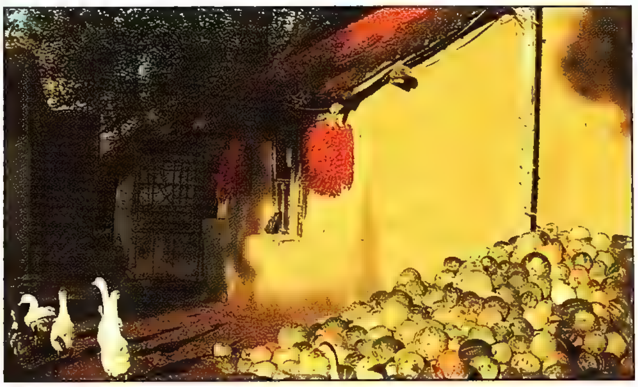
Being only about 150 kilometres from the sea, the Xingkai Lakes attract large numbers of sea gulls. At one time, I found over a thousand of them suddenly alighting on the sand bank. trying to escape from the wind and waves. Out of curiosity, I walked towards them. They took off and flew away, but for just a few hundred metres and then came back to continue enjoying the sunshine. Rich in aquatic products, the Xingkai Lakes produce 48 kinds of fish, including the silver carp and the red-tailed carp. The shrimp from the lakes is especially tasty, and many visitors who come here delight in the wide variety of seafood available.

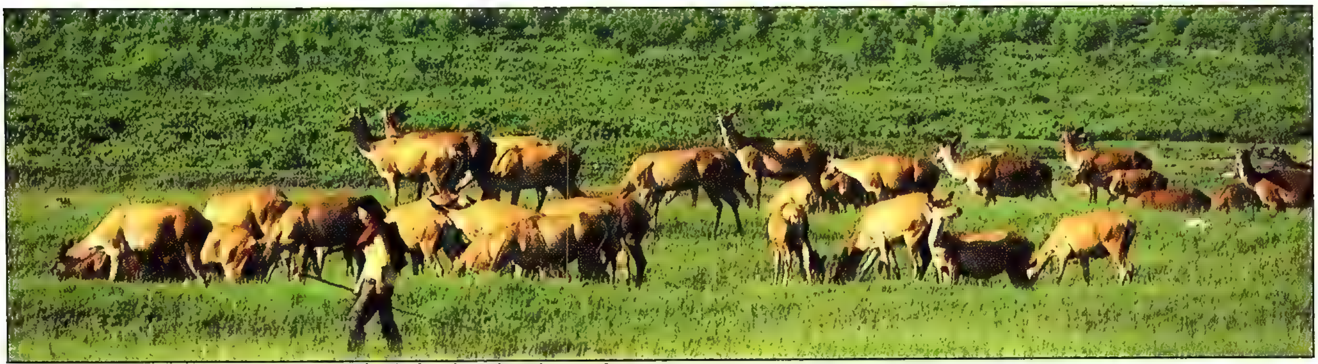
The geographical position of the Greater Xingkai gives it a special and mysterious atmosphere as it flows across into Russia. The sand bar also has a distinctive feature, namely its natural virgin forests which have grown here over the centuries. The golden sand beaches surrounding both lakes are perfect for sunbathing. Thus, all these factors have combined to make the lakes an ideal, and very popular, summer resort.

Translated by Huang Youyi

Besides sunflowers, wheat, maize, soybean and sorghum are grown around the Xingkai Lakes.

Like most places, autumn is harvest season in Heilongjiang (by Qiu Wenchao).





The Sika Deer Raising Farm near the Xingkai Lakes (by Zhang Xiaoyu)

Heilongjiang's Natural Lava Ice Caves

TEXT BY SUN ZHONGXIU & LI GUANGHOU

Deep in the cave one can see natural ice formations (by Peng Zhenge).

An exquisitely wrought ice tower (by Qiu Xianglin)

Visiting Wudalianchi (the Five Connecting Lakes) in northern Heilongjiang Province is like taking a trip to a natural volcanic museum. At the foot of the Xijiaodebu Volcano to the northwest of the lakes, there are two lava ice caves in which the temperature stays about -5°C all year round.

On a scorchingly hot summer day we went to visit the Wudalianchi Lakes. When we arrived, the lake water was as smooth as a mirror and the surrounding mountains as green as jade. The road wound its way into a flourishing forest of oaks and birches, in which is hidden a stone cave called the "Crystal Palace".

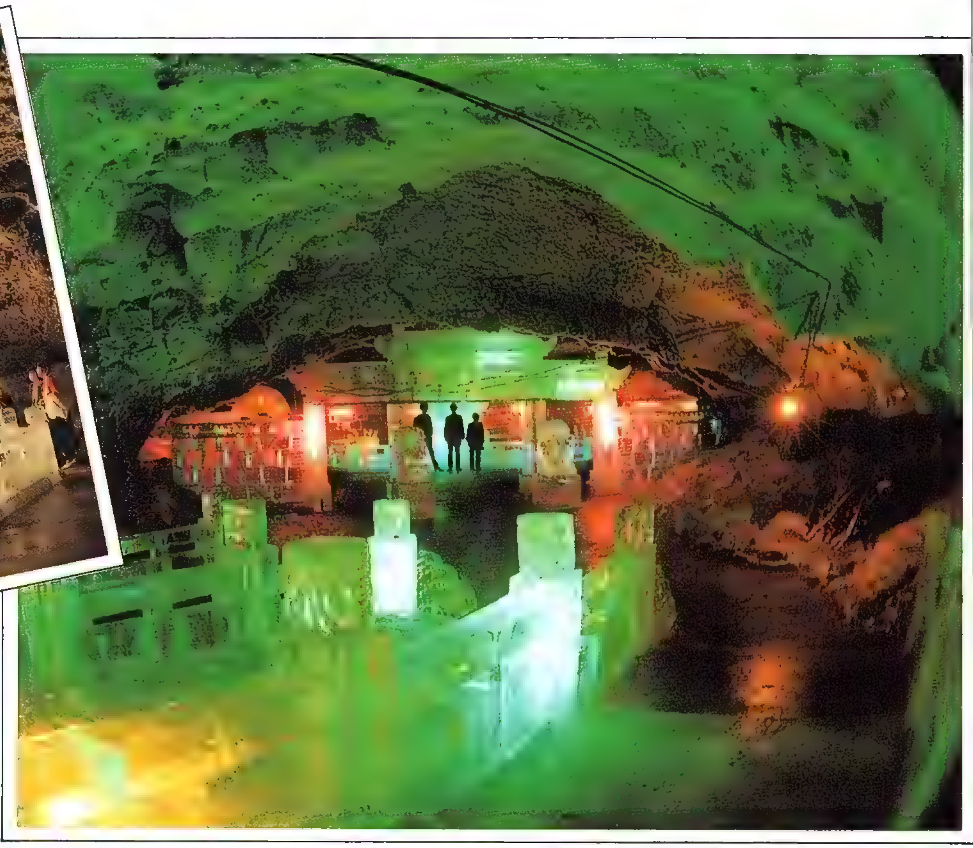
The moment we stepped into the passage, the heat dissipated and the air became pleasantly cool. The further we went into the cave the cooler it became, and following the stone steps we came to the bottom, where the cave suddenly widened out into a well-illuminated space. The lava hall was decorated with man-made ice sculptures in various shapes and colours. White icicles hung down from the ceiling and the floor was covered with a solid ice surface covered with strange, swirling patterns.

The ice lamps in the cave are separated into three major groups, all equipped with colourful electric lighting. These exquisitely wrought works of art give the place the atmosphere of the legendary Crystal Dragon Palace: ice dragons play with pearls alongside galloping deer, singing cranes and charming fairies. We got back in the car again and drove on into another lush growth of oak and birch trees, soon coming to the second ic cave. It is said that it is somehow connecte to the Crystal Palace.

Unlike the first, everything in this cave i natural, with no trace of artificiality. Layers c ice form a natural terraced staircase, alon which one can easily descend the depths c the cave. Where it becomes very narrow, th ice floor rises and falls like waves, and we ha to support ourselves using the iron railing se up along the passage so as not to slip an fall. Where it is broad, natural stone pole protrude out of the middle of the passage like columns in a palace hall. After about on hundred metres, the cave floor became lowe and narrower. Long stalactites hung dow from the ceilings, with a nearby "No Visitors sign warning people not to go further and ris the possibility of breaking off the stalactites.

As we exited the cave the tour guide tol us more about the history of the ice caves According to geologists, the lava ice caves i the Five Connecting Lakes region wer formed by the liquid lava from an eruptin volcano. First, a thick layer of lava formec then when the top part hardened, the middl section continued to flow until it became thir ner and colder, eventually creating hollov caves. At the same time, large amounts c gaseous carbon dioxide were buried unde the solid surface to form an underground be of carbon dioxide dry ice. Consequently th caves became what they are today — pocket of naturally cold air as efficient as moder refrigerators, but lasting a great deal longer.

Translated by Yang Dan



In the hundred-metre long Crystal Palace, there are three different groups of ice sculptures (by Qiu Xianglin).

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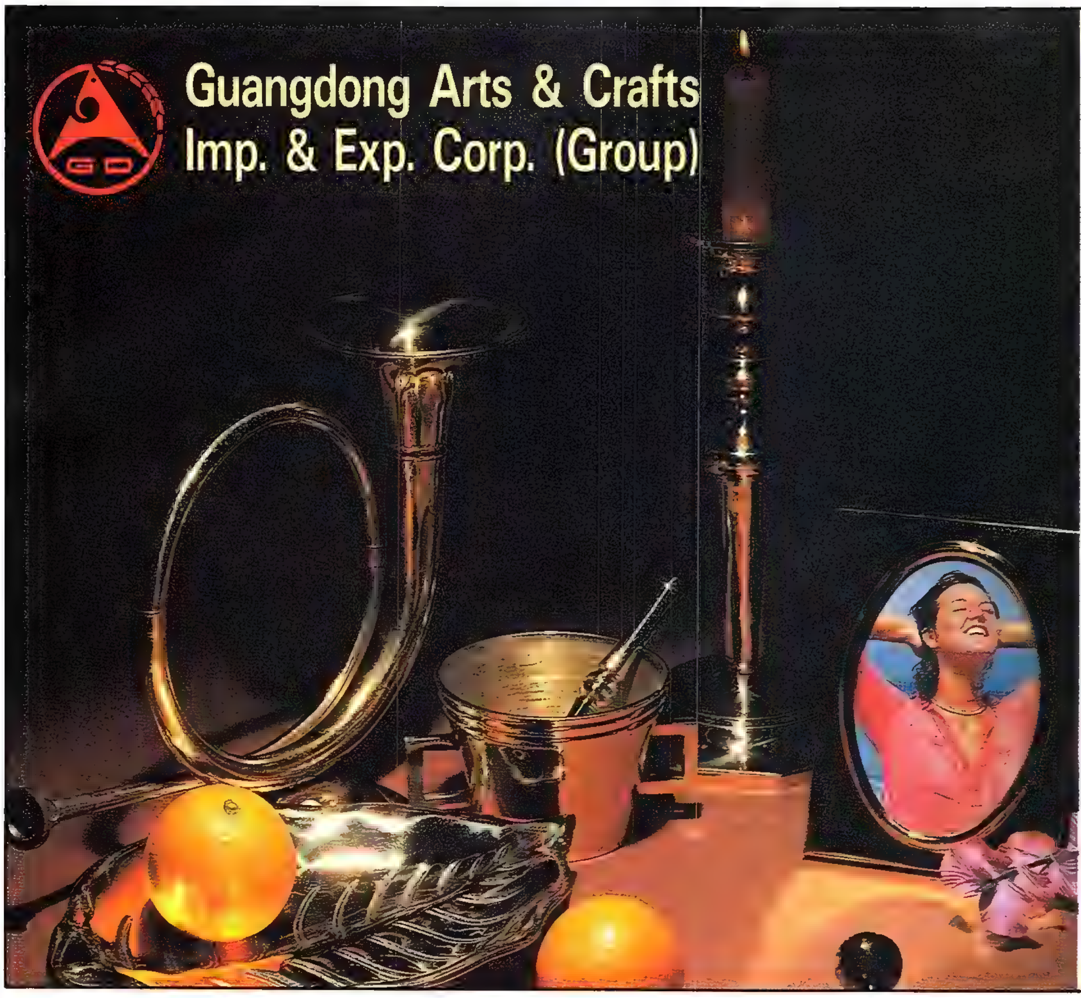

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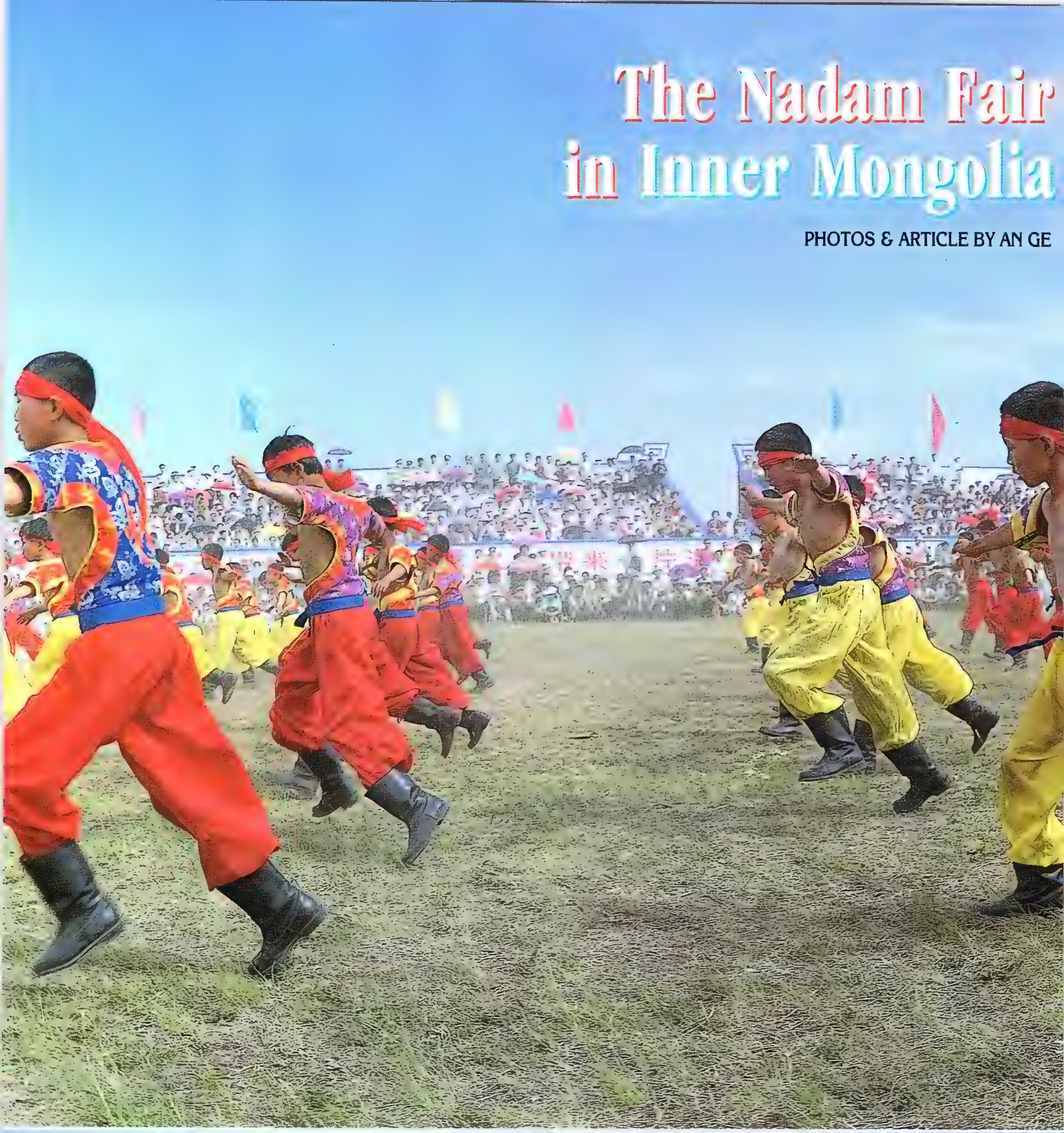
The Nadam Fair in Inner Mongolia

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY AN GE

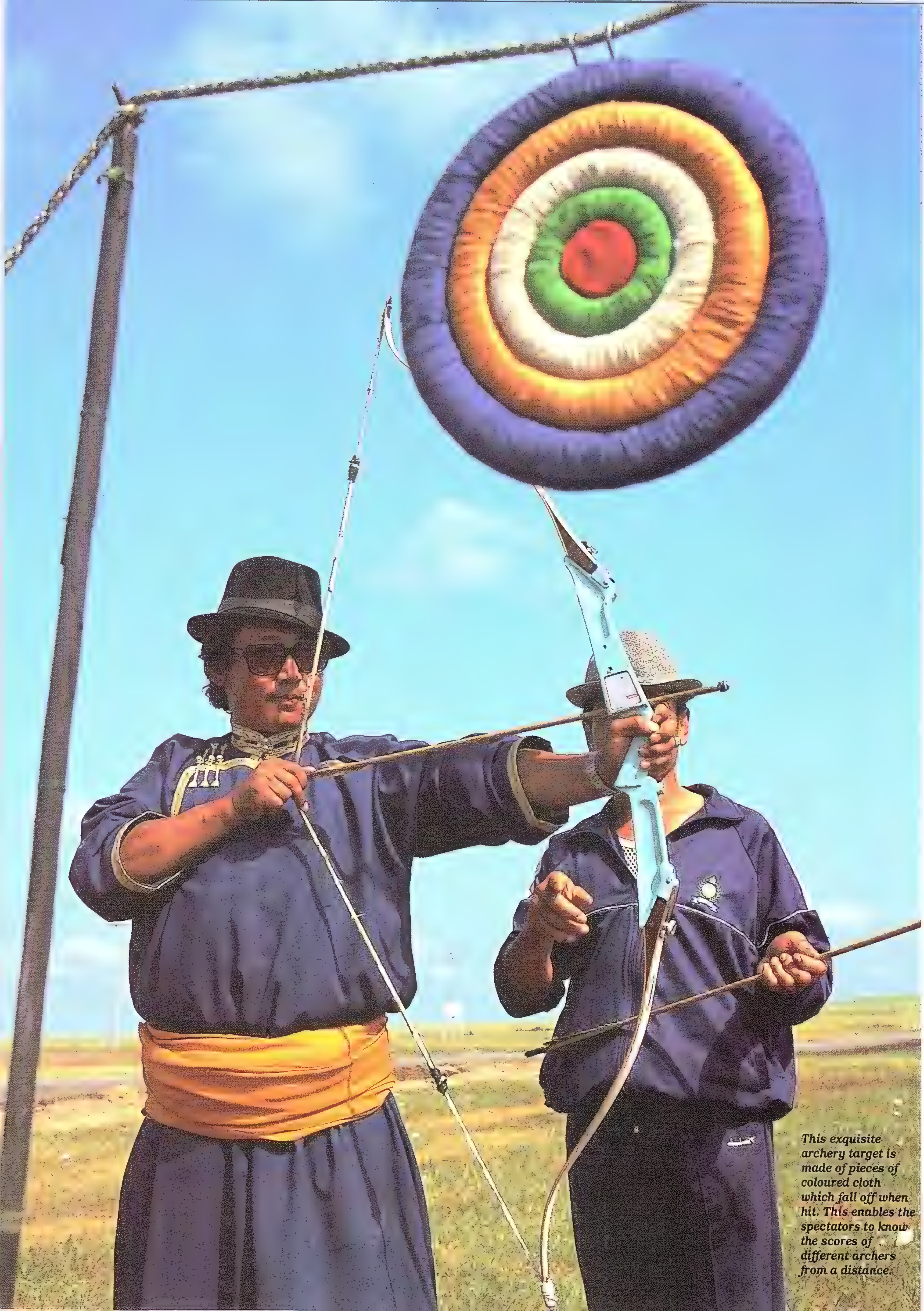


Last July I had an opportunity to attend the Nadam Fair on the Chen Barag Grassland, 10 kilometres north of Hailar City in the Hulun Buir League (prefecture) of Inner Mongolia. Nadam, in Mongolian, means "to play". The full name of the fair, however, is Eringurban Nadam, meaning "the three sports that men play". The sports here refer to wrestling, horse-racing and archery.

Top: *Young wrestlers at the Nadam Fair in the Hulun Buir League hop into the arena doing the hawk dance.*

Bottom left: *For these strong men, wrestling is not only a contest of strength, but also a battle of wits. During a wrestling bout the spectators do not cheer, in order to ensure a fair field and show no favour to any the contenders.*

Bottom far right: *Most contestants in the horse-racing event are teenagers who have grown up on horseback. They use neither saddle nor riding boots during racing.* **Bottom right:** *How to make a horse gallop by only letting it use three of its legs, not four, is a skill practised in horse-racing. A rule of the tournament states that all four feet cannot come off the ground when galloping.*



This exquisite archery target is made of pieces of coloured cloth which fall off when hit. This enables the spectators to know the scores of different archers from a distance.

Mongolian-Style Olympics

The fair, held annually, has a special appeal with its unusual rules for ompetition. It is, in fact, a sort of Olympic Games for the Mongolians. lasts from one to seven days, depending on the number of events. ast year's fair included trade, stage performances and a photo exhi- ition in addition to the sporting events. In the past, only Mongolians liv- ng on the grasslands hosted the gala, but nowadays people residing in ig cities like Beijing, Shenyang, Changchun and Harbin also attend.

We set out from Hailar by car in the morning, and before long the rassland came into sight. Dotted with wild flowers and crisscrossed ith running creeks, flocks of sheep grazed quietly nearby. Groups of nely-clad youths, chatting and laughing, were heading for the fair by oot and on horseback. The crowd grew as our car approached the airground. Outside the yurts at the entrance were rows of automobiles, actors and Mongolian horse-carts known as "lele" carts.

In the centre of the grounds as a meadow surrounded by a 000-metre racecourse, where the pening ceremony took place. Con- ngents of competitors from the utonomous banners (administra- ve divisions at the county level) of ulun Buir marched in formation to the arena. Each contingent was d by a husky Mongolian holding loft a coloured pennant inscribed ith the name of his banner. The restlers were arranged in a square, nd hopped bird-like, rather than alked, onto the grounds. The ounted horsemen, shouting slo- ans as they moved along, looked s gallant as soldiers of the "Eight anners", a military system from e Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).

This wrestler, though young, is quite skilful.

Sporting Traditions 2,000 Years Old

According to studies by schol- rs, wrestling, horse-racing and rchery were already popular 2,000 ears ago among the Xiongnus Huns), ancestors of the Mongolian ace. The postures and movements sed in wrestling then are identical those of present-day Mongolian restling. At the time of Genghis han and Kublai Khan of the Yuan ynasty (1271-1368), the Nadam air was held simultaneously with e annual military training exer- ises. It is said that Genghis Khan even invited one man of unusual rength from the Western Regions to wrestle with his younger brother, ho was defeated. The man from the Western Regions received a hand- ome reward as a result. Later, the fair was held during important ongolian festivals or at times of sacrificial offerings to gods or ncestors.

The month of July or August is generally considered the best time to old the fair. During these months the climate in the grasslands is mild, owers are in full bloom and the grasses are at their most luxuriant. For e herdsmen, it is also the most leisurely and carefree season of the ear.

The meadow in front of the stage served as the wrestling ground. he 100-odd competitors made their entrance in groups, hopping while aving their arms back and forth like a bird spreading its wings. They ere doing the "hawk dance", which they did again during their exit.

The competition was in the form of a singular round-robin series. A wrestler, once beaten, would not be given another chance to fight during the tournament. Ten pairs of contenders were fielded at a time. The spectators watched the rough-and-tumble fight with great interest, but did not applaud or shout. A rule of the tournament stipulated that there should be "a fair field and no favour", so the spectators were doing the right thing. However, as soon as it was clear who the winners were, outbursts of cheers and applause rose from the entire audience.

A Unique Form of Wrestling

The upper garments of the wrestlers were made of tanned hides with silver or brass studs as ornaments. Embroidered in the centre of the back were words in circular patterns which read "luck" or "auspiciousness". Their trousers, made of silk, were baggy and pleated, and they wore a leather belt or silk band around their waists. The front parts of their boots were made to protect the legs and were painted with designs of lions or tigers. The winners of previous contests distinguished themselves from other participants by wearing a necklet with multi-coloured silk bands.

The rules for Mongolian-style wrestling are different from those for international competitions. For one thing, Mongolian wrestlers are not classified by skill or weight, nor are their scores reduced because of "passive defence". Victory goes to the one who has succeeded in forcing any part of his opponent's body above the knees down to the ground. In order to defeat his opponent, a Mongolian wrestler is allowed to use more than 100 movements, including gripping, tugging, pulling, pushing and pressing.

Hence, it is not unusual for a small man to defeat a huge man by skilfully employing the various techniques. The time allotted for one round is about 20 minutes. If no winner is declared within that time period, the pair will have to continue their fight in a ring. The person who succeeds in pushing his opponent out of the ring is the winner, a process usually taking only one or two minutes. In this respect, Mongolian wrestling is somewhat similar to Japanese judo.

Seven rounds of competition took place in the three-day tournament, during which a contender had to overcome many opponents before becoming one of the top six wrestlers. The exertion required is a big drain on the wrestlers, therefore many of them use stalling tactics. The wrestlers were slow and cautious in their movements, taking action as quick as lightning only when they were sure that the moment was right.

In this sense, wrestling is not just a contest of strength — it is also a battle of wits. Take, for example, the performance of the two finalists in the ring. Both used delaying tactics, and then when one was about to push the other out of the ring, he tripped and almost fell from an unusual move made by his opponent. However, he remained calm and pulled his opponent down with all his might. Bearing down with his whole body, he pinned him to the ground, thus winning the match.

A camel is the prize for the wrestling champion.

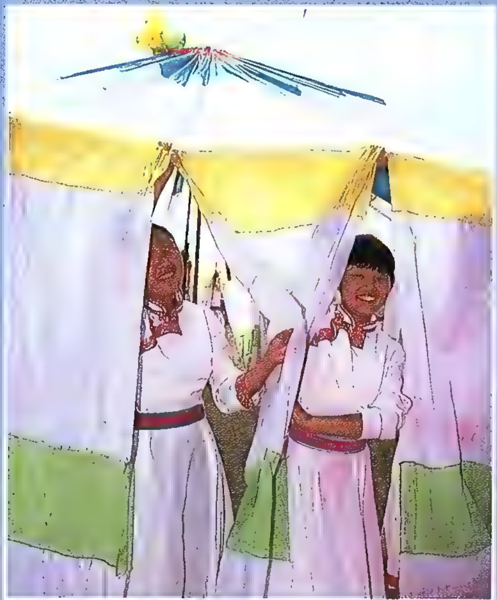
Women's wrestling is a new event. Prizes for the winners are a vacuum cleaner, a tape recorder and an electric rice cooker.

VIDEO GAME
YUYUNDONG

Herdsmen from the Ewenki Autonomous Banner head for the Nadam Fair.

Inset:
Mongolian girls, all dressed up, attend the fair.

Large:
Herdsmen living far away travel to the fair using any transport available.



Horse–Racing, Archery and the Closing Ceremonies

Horse–racing, the next event, was conducted early in the morning dusk. At this time the temperature was at its coolest, around 10°C. Between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., the temperature stood at about 20°C, to warm for such a strenuous sport. The racing proceeded in groups, wit each group consisting of seven racers. A horseman could take part i the 1,000, 3,000, 5,000 or 10,000-metre race.

Traditional Mongolian horse-racing needs no racecourse—any grassland with a level surface will serve the purpose. The race usually cove a distance of 30 kilometres, with up to a hundred racers participatin They start from the same point at the sound of the horn, then shoutin and cracking their whips, they gallop on the endless grassland as fast a they can, whizzing past like an arrow. The one who reaches the finis line first is the victor.

In the race I saw, most of the riders were teenagers. Their riding ski was superb, for they had practically grown up on horseback. They use

o saddle and wore no riding boots. All they needed was a whip two feet ong. For a youngster, taking part in horse-racing is a great honour. His nother makes new clothes for him, and his father selects and trains his orse before the tournament. And of course throughout the race, they re cheered on by the crowds of spectators.

The archery competition took place entirely on the ground — no nounted archers took part as in the old days. The shooting range was .5 metres long and the target was made with pieces of coloured cloth. he centre was red and each of the circles around it was a different olour. A piece of cloth would fall off when it was hit by an arrow, llowing the spectators to know the archer's score from a distance.

The fair that I attended lasted three days. The champions and unners-up in the wrestling and horse-racing contests were given their wards at the closing ceremony just like in the real Olympics. Instead of cup or medal, however, the prize for the victor in wrestling was a amel, and that for the runner-up a cow. The fastest racer was awarded a fine horse, and the second fastest a portable radio recorder. The four winners, led by the wrestling champion, walked around the arena to greet the cheering spectators. In high spirits, the wrestling victor waved to the crowd. Good wrestlers have been held in high esteem by the herdsmen since ancient times.

The wrestlers from the Xin Barag Left Banner won the team wrestling event, and gave a banquet to celebrate their success. I was invited to the banquet, which was held in their yurt. The first course, a favourite of the Mongolians, was made of sheep intestines filled with sheep blood and fat. Cooked with seasonings, it was delicious. My host told me that the grasses of Hulun Buir were of high quality, and as a result, the mutton produced in Barag and other places in the region is tender and pleasant-smelling, and is even used in Beijing as the main ingredient for hot-pots. Thus, this little-visited place is famous for more than this spectacular and ancient sporting event.

Translated by Anne Yan

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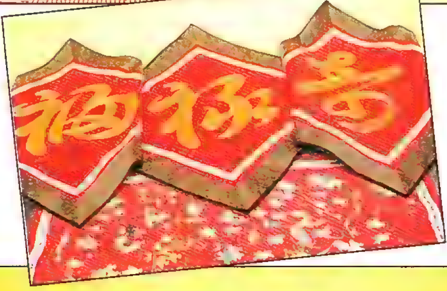

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In the summertime, everyone heads for the beaches along the banks of the Songhua River (by Peng Zhenge).

Summer in the "Ice City" of Harbin

ARTICLE BY PENG ZHENGE

Every year in December and January the city of Harbin, capital of Heilongjiang Province, holds an Ice an Snow Festival. During this event, the colourful, illuminated ice lamps and hand-made sculptures attrac many visitors, thus earning Harbin the name, China's "Northern City of Ice". What most people do not know however, is that the climate in summer here is quite mild and comfortable, making the city an ideal summer re sort.

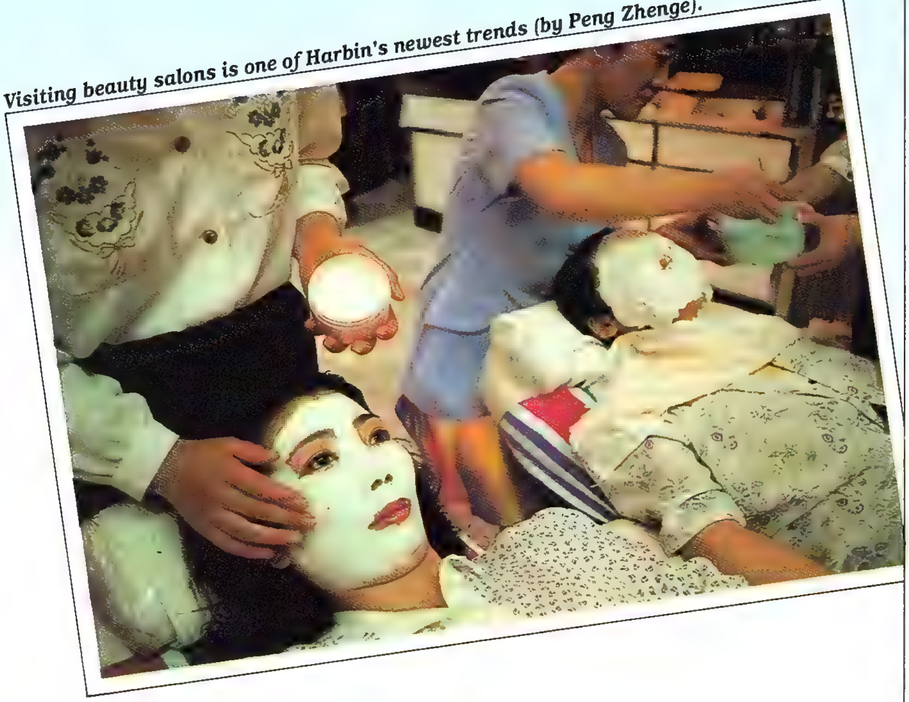
In winter months the inhabitants of Harbin have to wrap themselves in heavy cotton-padded coats an trousers, and when going outdoors, they wear fur coats, mantles, fur hats and shoes, as well as neckerchiefs an gloves. With long winters and short summers that last only two months, the inhabitants of Harbin take full advan tage of the congenial sunny weather when it arrives. It is easy to understand, then, why summer is so precious t the people living in the north of China.

Air mattresses can be used for sunbathing, floating on the water, or even to keep the sun out of one's eyes (by Peng Zhenge)!

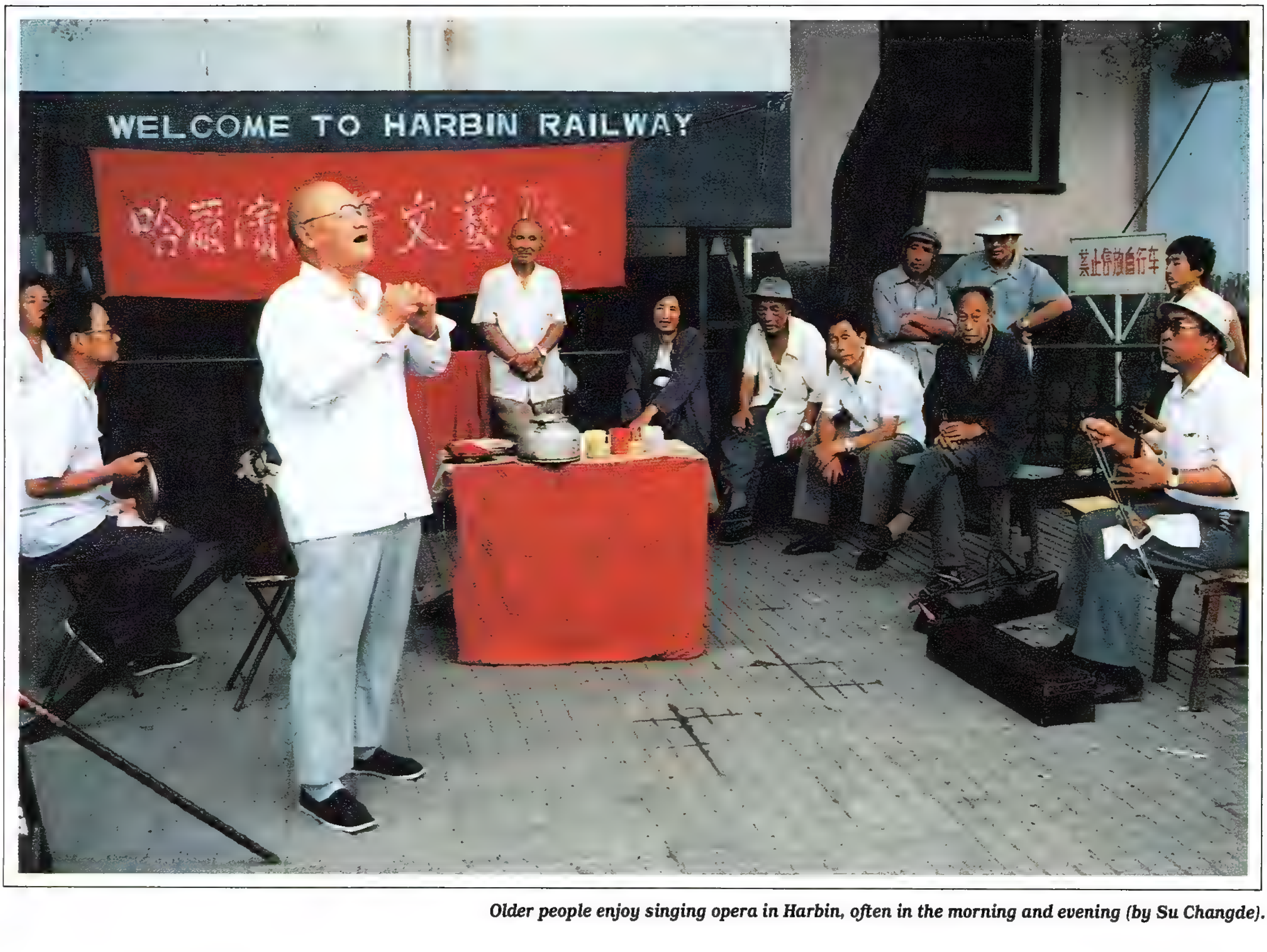
▲ This woman escapes the heat by setting up a tent on the beach, in which she and her family can relax (by Peng Zhenge).

◀ People of all ages enjoy swimming and sunbathing on the beach (by Su Changde).

Visiting beauty salons is one of Harbin's newest trends (by Peng Zhenge).



For half the year Harbin is covered in snow, yet people here still love to raise tropical fish, usually only found in much warmer climates (by Su Changde).


WELCOME TO HARBIN RAILWAY
禁止停放自行车

Older people enjoy singing opera in Harbin, often in the morning and evening (by Su Changde).

Every day at dusk, people do the Yangko dance in the Lifanwu Garden (by Peng Zhenge).

Swimming and Sunbathing in the Ice City

One of the most popular summertime activities is going to the sandy banks of the Songhua River, where people can swim and bask in the sun.

On Sunday mornings in summer, people old and young come out of their houses and converge in the garden on the river banks to the north of the city. Here stretches a scenic band 26 kilometres long, running along the south bank of the Songhua River from Guxiang Park in the west, through Jiuzhan Park and Daowai Park and up to Xiayan Garden in the east. The stone bank is lined with weeping willows and poplars, below which are flowerbeds and meadows. In the garden there are few people, as most of them have already gone swimming.

On the wharf is a long queue waiting for the steamboats and ferry-boats that come and go from here, carrying people to Sun Islet near the opposite bank. Some people even trudge through the water to reach the islet. There they put up tents and parasols, put on swimming suits, take out beer, sausages and fruit, and settle down to an "open-air bath", as the local people call it.

Standing on the bridge spanning the Songhua River and looking west, you can see the sunbathers with their colourful swimming suits and sunshades, stretching as far as 20 kilometres along both banks of the river. They say that there are sometimes over 200,000 people gathered here, as if the entire population of the city were transferred to the Songhua River.

Tropical Fish in Great Demand

Near the banks of the Songhua River in the Daowai District there is a street at whose entrance stands an arch with a placard reading the "Flower, Bird and Fish Market". The street is lined on both sides with over 100 stalls, selling birds, flowers, goldfish and other kinds of fish, as well as aquariums, bird cages and fish food. The market is a magnet for enthusiasts of these hobbies, and always bustles with activity.

This is true, however, only in summer, since in the ice-cold winters the fish and flowers would soon freeze into specimens if displayed in the open air. Certain exotic tropical fish are especially in demand; and with such fanciful names as "Blue Arrow" and "Divine Fish", the most expensive can cost quite a hefty sum. This is because in Harbin's harsh winter climate, the fish require much care and need to be kept in a sufficiently warm environment.

Beauty Parlours Now in Vogue

According to official statistics, the inhabitants of Harbin are the top spenders in the entire country when it comes to buying clothing.

The women in North China are tall and pretty, with fair skin and a love for ornamentation. In winter, they wear silver fox furs imported from Russia along with variegated outer garments and woollen coats of different colours. In summer, however, people wear much less clothing, therefore there is less to spend money on, so many women enjoy patronizing beauty parlours, brought into vogue only in recent years.

Many beauty parlours now line the streets of Harbin, some of which treat the skin with traditional Chinese medicinal methods, some attract clients with foreign skin-protecting lotions of great renown, and still others advertise themselves by saying they treat the skin with methods learned from beauty experts in Hong Kong. Whichever type of service is on offer, they all do a brisk business.

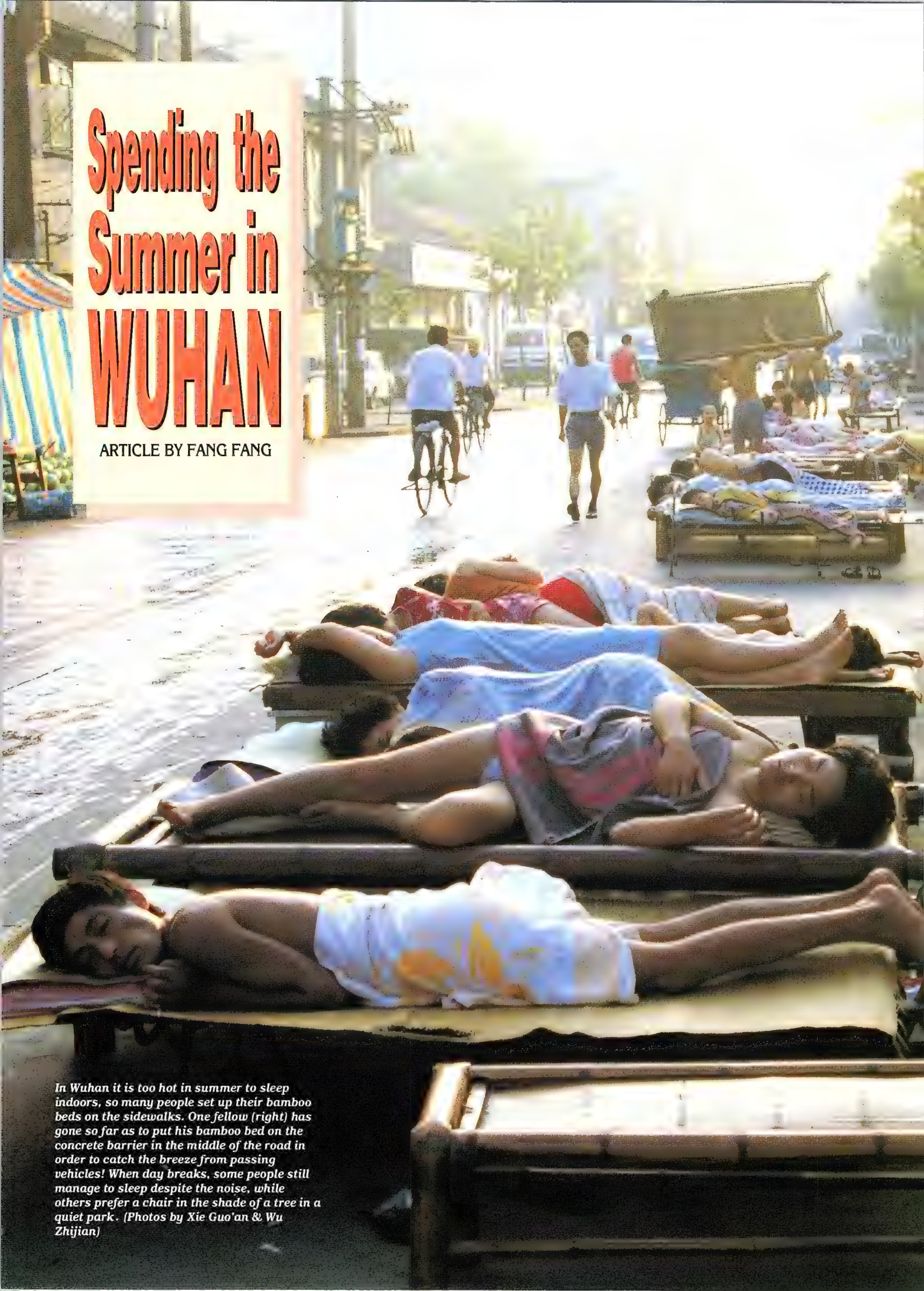
The days are long in summer and every day at dusk inhabitants, both young and old, come to do *Yangko* dances in the Lifanwu Garden. To the beating of gongs, drums and trumpets, and carrying a waist drum, they begin to dance, taking cross-wise steps and twisting their waists from side to side. Everyone enjoys this evening ritual, saying that they dance for their health, digestion and simply for the fun of it.

The drum dance, normally only seen at festivals, is another example of the joyous atmosphere that pervades summertime in Harbin.

Translated by Gu Weizhou

Spending the Summer in WUHAN

ARTICLE BY FANG FANG



In Wuhan it is too hot in summer to sleep indoors, so many people set up their bamboo beds on the sidewalks. One fellow (right) has gone so far as to put his bamboo bed on the concrete barrier in the middle of the road in order to catch the breeze from passing vehicles! When day breaks, some people still manage to sleep despite the noise, while others prefer a chair in the shade of a tree in a quiet park. (Photos by Xie Guo'an & Wu Zhijian)

▲ *Even in the early morning hours the sun is scorching, so these three* qigong *practitioners have to shade themselves under a tree (by Xie Guo'an).*

▼ *Trolleybus driver leave the doors wide open so as t let the cool breeze into the suffocatingly hot interior (by Wu Zhijian).*

Even people who have lived in Wuhan for decades pale at the mere mention of another summer in this steamy city. In fact, Wuhan is known throughout the country as one of China's "three ovens", due to its scorchingly hot summer months.

There is a wonderful story about Wuhan, which goes as follows. Once the King of Hell wanted to punish three people he regarded as villains. He ordered his devils to throw the three men into a pot of boiling oil. One of the men was fried in the pot for three days and three nights, but he continued to talk and laugh as if nothing had happened. The King of Hell was very puzzled and asked the man why this was. The man answered laughingly: "I come from Wuhan, where summer temperatures are even higher than this pot of boiling oil. Compared with that, this is nothing. Why should I fear it?" The King of Hell was astonished and from then on stopped casting people from Wuhan into the pot of boiling oil. Of course this is sheer fabrication, but the story is very popular, and Wuhan people love to relate it.

Lots of Water, but Still So Hot!

Wuhan, a metropolis on the middle reaches of the Yangtse River, is the capital of Hubei, known as "the province of a thousand lakes". The Yangtse River and its biggest tributary, the Hanshui River, run through the city and converge at the foot of Tortoise Hill, separating Wuhan into three parts: Wuchang, Hankou and Hanyang, each of which faces the river. Lakes are scattered around the city like stars in the sky, and everywhere are irrigation canals, ditches and paddy fields.

The result, however, is that in summer these vast areas of water absorb as much of the heat from the burning sun as possible during the day and release it in the evening. The Mufu Mountain Range, which towers like a huge wall on the city's southern side, obstructs the breezes arriving from the distant sea, thus causing the "oven" effect.

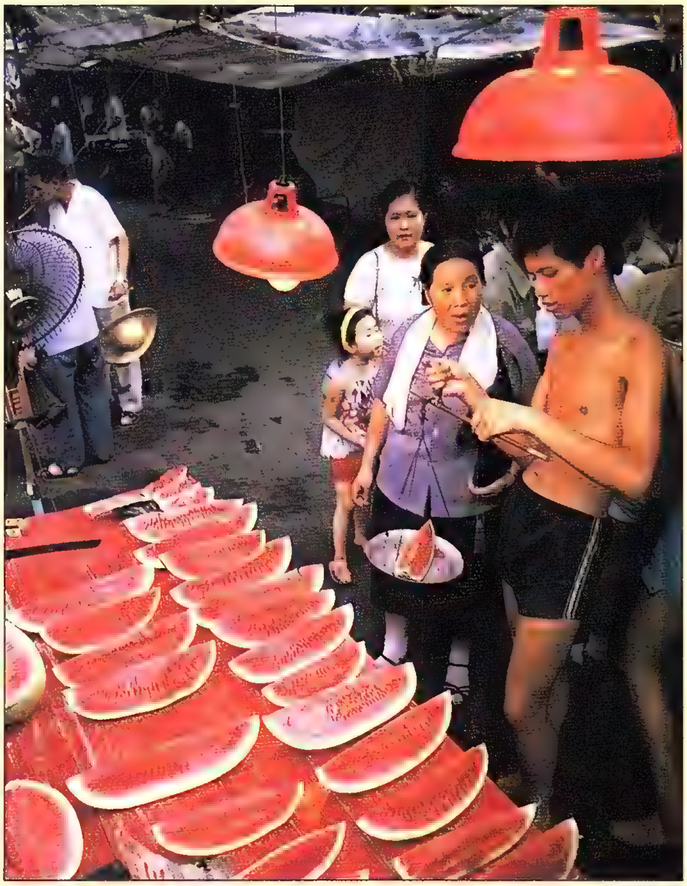
Human beings have a remarkable ability to adapt themselves to their environmental conditions, and the people of Wuhan are no exception. If you walk along the banks of the rivers and lakes and look around, you will see thousands of people, men and women, old and young, bathing in the water. During Wuhan's long summer, many people spend hours in the water every day. On July 16, 1966, Mao Zedong came to swim in the billowing Yangtse River, despite the fact that he was 73 years old. Encouraged by him, the people in Wuhan became even more enthusiastic about swimming, and July 16 became an annual swimming festival. Every year o this day, all sorts of swimming activities ar held on the vast Yangtse River.

Summer Nights on the Streets

In summer, the most interesting sights i Wuhan occur not during the day but just afte sunset. This is particularly true in the old u ban districts, where narrow streets and alley crisscross each other, their houses havin hardly changed at all over the years. With th continuous expansion of the city's populatior each house has become overcrowded — an of course extremely hot in summer. To es cape the heat, people must go outside.

This mass evacuation usually starts a dusk, with the elderly and small childre emerging first. They come out onto th streets and first enclose an area with bricks c benches. Then they bring out water i buckets or basins, which they splash onto th scalding streets to reduce the temperature. moment later, the other members of the families bring out beds and deck chairs an set them up in the enclosed areas. Soon row of beds line the streets stretching far into th distance, sometimes as long as the street themselves. At the places where the street his little boy has just had a refreshing bath to start the day (by Yang Yaxi).

Eating watermelon is said to help reduce one's internal heat, therefore watermelon stalls in Wuhan are particularly busy in summertime (by Huang Chunhui).



Summertime is good for business for the pedlars of these goose-feather fans (by Huang Chunhui).

▲*The water in the Yangtse River is refreshing and cool, just the place to wash off the heat of the day (by Xie Guo'an).*

▼*As soon as he gets off work, this man takes off his outer clothes, fetches hi daughter and dashes off on his bicycle to the Yangtse River (by Wu Zhijian).*

bend, the rows of beds bend too, forming a marvellous scene completely unique to the city.

The mountain regions south of Wuhan abound with bamboo, and the inhabitants are skilled at making beds using bamboo strips. These beds are cool and smooth, easy to wash and quick to dry, especially compared to wooden beds. Moreover, they do not rot, so they can be used year after year. It is said that bamboo beds used for a long time become a deep red colour, and the redder they become, the cooler they are. Among the long rows of beds on the streets, the bamboo bed occupants are considered the most fortunate.

At sunset, when the heat has somewhat abated, people start to have their supper. They come out in twos and threes with their bowls of food to sit on the beds they have set up, chatting as they eat and sometimes exchanging food with one another. When it gets completely dark, the day's work is over and after having eaten and washed, people begin to make their way back to their own beds.

They lie down quietly gazing at the night sky, gather together to play cards, or sit around to listen to the old folk telling stories of the past. The sole purpose of such recreational activities is to divert people's attention away from the heat and help pass the suffocating night. Many urban romances, stories about heroes, and folk humour are born, evolved and passed on in the streets of Wuhan on hot summer nights.

Does Hot Weather Cultivate Hot Tempers?

Anyone who mentions Wuhan will say that the people there are hot-tempered, sharp-tongued and provocative. Even those who have lived in Wuhan for many years and regard the city as their hometown will admit that this is true.

Wuhan is an ancient commercial city with convenient communications. For years people have come to Wuhan from other parts of the country to settle down, and as time passed, the Wuhan natives gradually lost their numerical superiority. The immigrants who come to Wuhan from other places soon change their original temperament to fit in with the locals. The reason for this is not because they particularly admire and approve of Wuhan people's style, but because they live in the same environment against the same cultural background.

As Wuhan is located in a narrow zone between the north and south, it is as cold as the north in winter and as hot as the south in summer. However there is no central heating in the living quarters as in the north, and neither does it have the air-conditioning facilities often found in the south. Moreover, the city of Wuhan is long and narrow, and has just a few main streets. The traffic is very congested, urban construction is disorderly an living conditions are poor.

Many families live three generations to on room. In summertime, when the temperatur rises to 38°C or even 40°C, how can peopl work in such hot offices and live in suc crowded homes without getting a little irritable? It is only natural that one displeasin word to their ears could send them into rage. Thus, it is Wuhan's climate that ha probably created such a disposition.

Like any other Chinese metropolis in recent years, Wuhan has begun to open it doors to the outside world. As a consequenc living conditions have improved, with electri fans and air-conditioners now becomin affordable for the average family. The lon rows of beds on the streets are decreasin yearly, thus modernization is bringing drasti changes to life in Wuhan.

In the face of such changes, one feel both pleasure and regret, the latter especiall because the day will soon come whe Wuhan's unique summer nights and age-ol customs will disappear, to be replaced b neon lights, discos and bars, just like an other metropolis.

Translated by Xiong Zhenru

ard players try to relieve the heat by fanning themselves (by Yang Yaxi).

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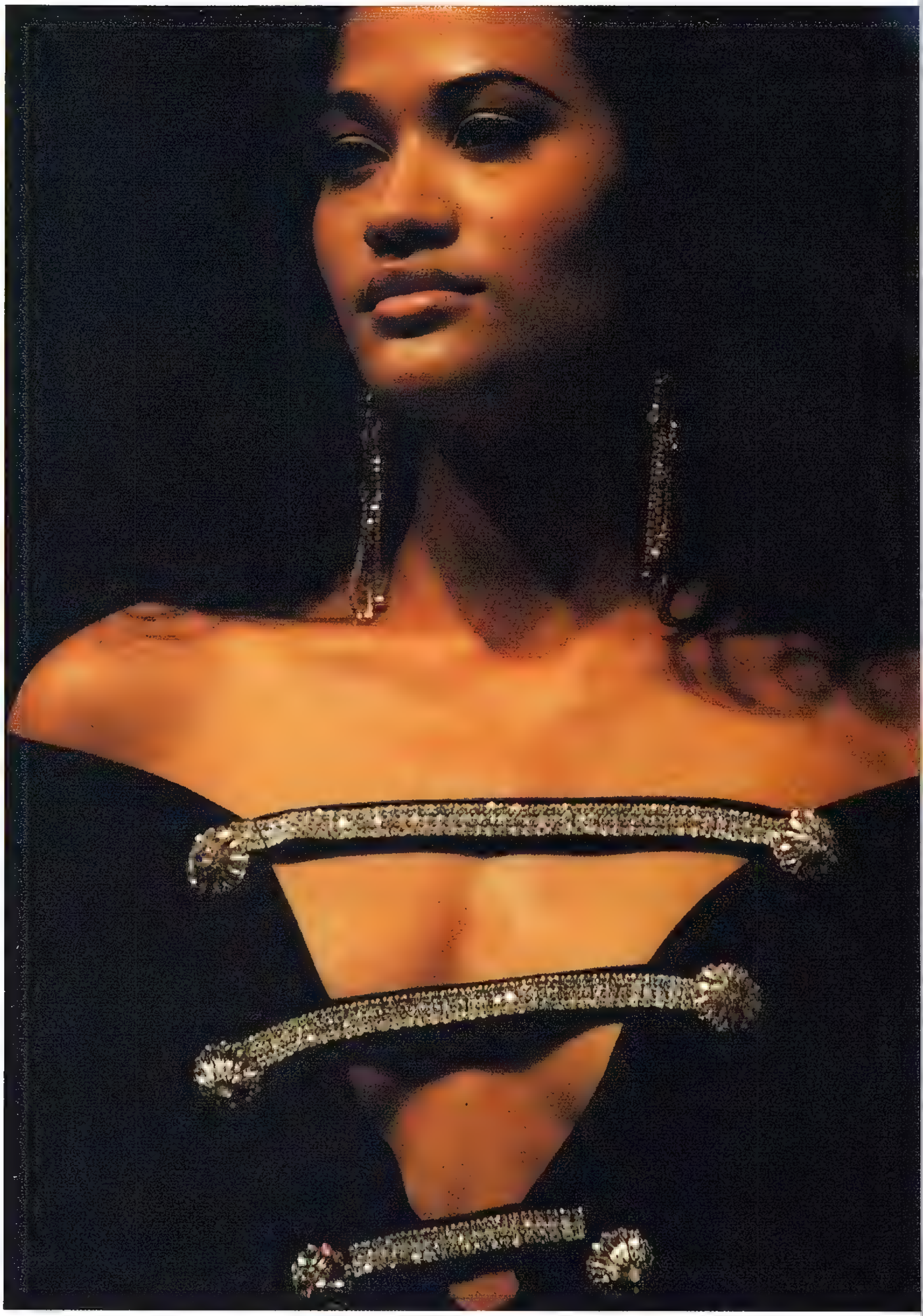
Dress Yourself Up

A Visit to the 4th Dalian International Costume Festival

ARTICLE BY BAO XIU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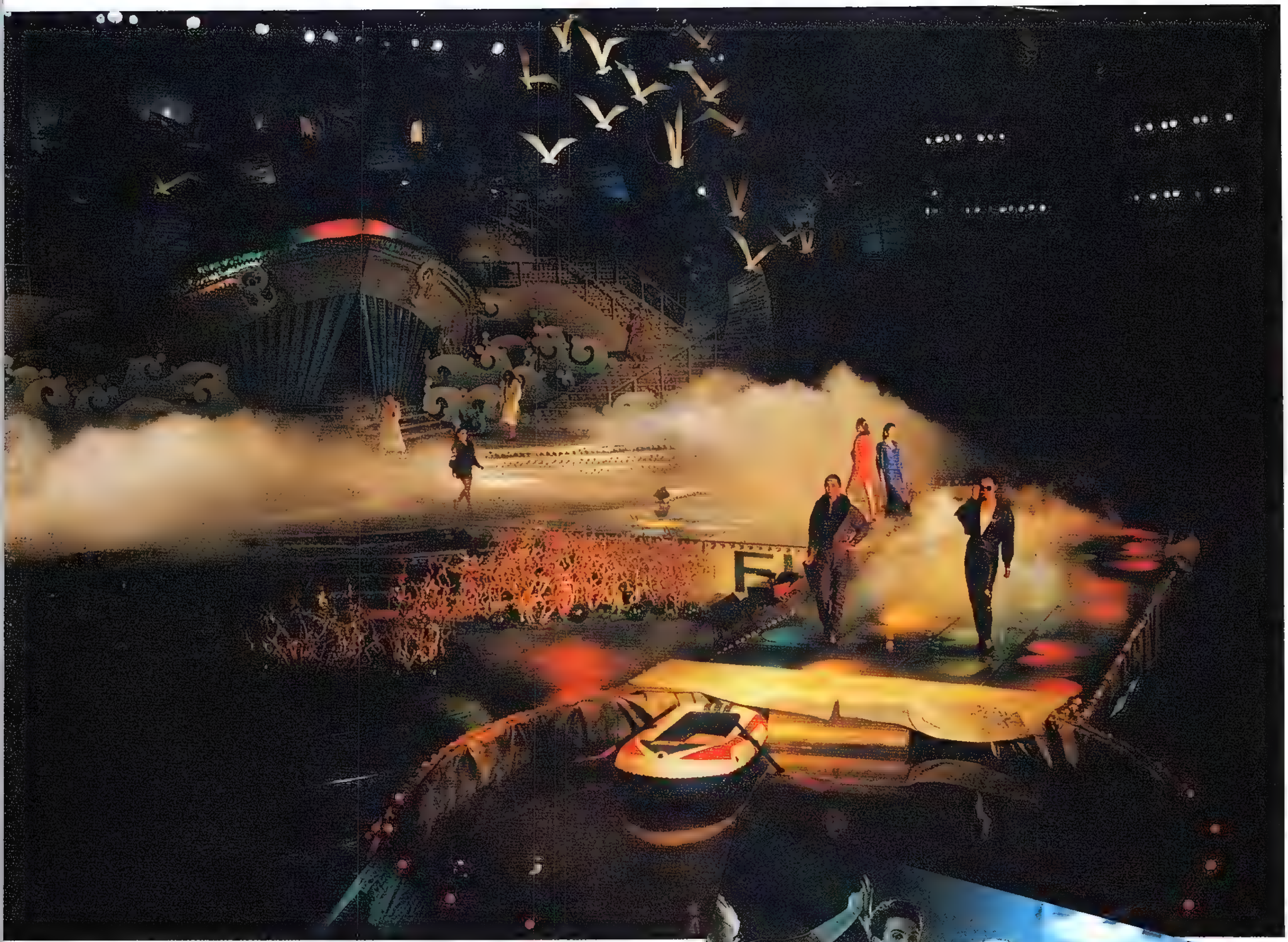

4

Last September, while summer temperatures still prevailed in Hong Kong, I boarded a plane for Liaoning Province's well-nown city of Dalian. When I arrived, however, after only a three-our flight, it was already autumn and a cool breeze was blowing.

Lying at the southern end of Liaodong Peninsula in Liaoning rovince, Dalian is a harbour city and a popular tourist summer reort area, due to its beautiful beaches and comfortable summer clinate. The busy tourist season was already over by the time I arrived, ut another event was underway which caused the city to come to fe again — the International Costume Festival.

On the first day of the festival, September 20, Dalian was so rowded that finding any public transportation was impossible, thereore I had to walk to the festival's opening venue, Sun Yat-sen Square. As I approached, all at once thousands upon thousands of doves and colourful balloons were released from the square, filling he entire sky. I looked up and saw signs hanging from the large ballons which announced the start of the festival.

The crowd cheered and everyone looked in the direction of the exit, through which a long parade of coloured floats marched. The people on the floats were all wearing colourful costumes and waving

5

A model from the USA displays the newest Western fashions (1, by Hao Huachen). New styles by world-famous designers are on view during the festival (2, by Wang Dabin). American dancers also gave performances (3, by Shang Zhan). Part of the opening ceremony of the 4th Dalian International Costume Festival (4, by Hao Huachen). A wide variety of exotic costumes were on view (5, by Shang Zhan).

to the cheering onlookers. On the first few floats, all the models were foreigners from the United States, France and Russia.

There were also floats with models from the East, including Japanese, Koreans and Mongolians, all wearing their national costumes. A few more floats with professional models were followed by the displays of national costumes of different ethnic groups, plus dance and theatrical costumes from all over the country.

After the floats, a few hundred boys and girls between seven and eight years of age marched in all dressed up in various outfits, some wearing masks depicting their favourite storybook characters, such as "Piggy" and "Monkey King" from *Journey to the West* or the dwarfs in *Snow White.*

Behind the children were a formation of girls who were wearing spring and autumn clothes, summer dresses and evening gowns. There was also a group of girls wearing the *qipao* (a close fitting traditional Chinese dress with a high neck and slit skirt), all in different styles and colours and carrying umbrellas. The last group was a formation of men wearing suits, arranged according to name brand style and colour. It was a neat and orderly display of a wide variety o Western suits.

A Meeting Under the Stars

The coloured floats, however, were only a prelude to the Costume Festival. The formal opening ceremony was held at the People's Stadium that evening.

I sat in the stands listening to a film star from Hong Kong and one of the hosts that night, as she counted backwards. The 30,000 people in the audience joined in with her, and when the number one was reached, thousands of torch lights were switched on all around the stadium, making it look like the Milky Way. This was then followed by fireworks, which erupted in a blaze of colour. This was all a part of the ceremony's main theme: A Meeting Under the Stars.

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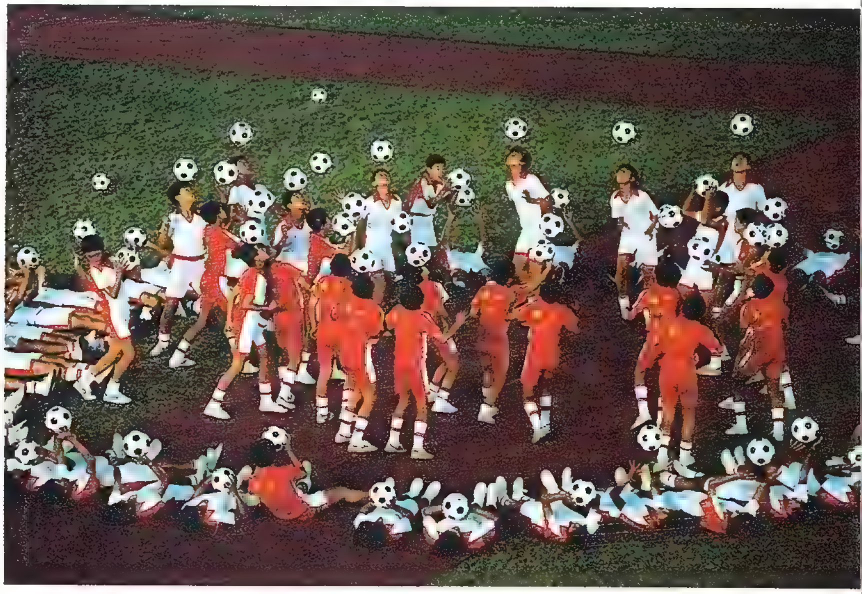
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Next, models from Russia, Mongolia, Japan, the United States, th Korea and various parts of China walked into the arena. On a catwalk they displayed their costumes, while at the same time boys started to do the "Football Dance", the audience clapping me to the bouncing balls.

During the ceremony singing stars from Japan and Hong Kong, ng with dance troupes from the United States and Russia, gave ous performances. Over the next few days I attended many of the nts lined up for the festival. I went to an art show at the gymium and watched fireworks at Tiger Beach. And of course there several fashion shows featuring models from the United States, an, South Korea and China.

6

The Right Conditions for a Costume Festival

had known for some time that Dalian had an area called thes City", but it was only on this visit that I finally found its loon on Tianjin Street.

The street was packed with people and everyone was dressed in urful fashions, especially the girls. The shops along both sides of

Taken during the 3rd International Costume Festival, this photo shows Japanese models displaying modern fashions (1, by Hou Binjiang). Dalian is also North China's "home of football", therefore the Football Dance was very popular (2, by Shang Zhan). Visitors from Europe and America applaud the performers (3, by Sun Fuji). Musical concerts were also held during the week (4, by Wang Dabin). The Russian models wore costumes from the Tsarist era (5, by Hao Huachen). Over 6,000 foreigners attended the festival last year and 400 million yuan worth of clothes were sold (6, by Jiang Fengxiang).

Tianjin Street were almost all clothing shops. In addition to domestically-made clothes, there were also world-famous brand names as well from South Korea, Italy, France, Britain, the USA and Hong Kong. Though prices were high, there was no shortage of buyers.

There are several reasons why Dalian has become a fashion centre. Situated as it is on the ocean and being blessed with plenty of sunshine, Dalian produces abundant supplies of seafood and fruit. These healthy-natural conditions have resulted in a region of tall, strong men and a tall, slender women. In addition, Russians and Japanese brought foreign clothes and designs to the city during their occupation of Northeast China before World War II, influencing the local people's tastes. Tailor shops began to flourish and grow, and clothes-making skills were handed down from generation to generation.

In recent years, the number of clothing companies in Dalian has increased, and many well-known brands have been created here. Designers from Dalian have not only been awarded prizes in China, their products have also been shown at the Paris Costume Fair.

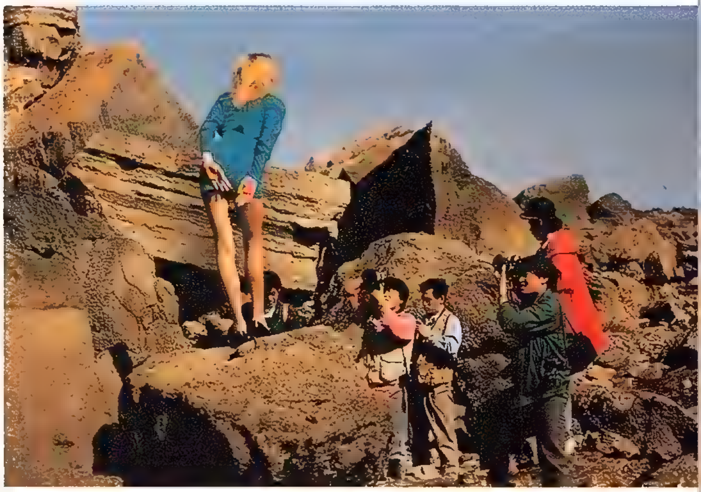
These special conditions are what made the Dalian Costume Fes tival possible, bringing with it hundreds of thousands of foreign bus ness people and tourists to the city. Besides the fashion shows an other entertainment, there were also many opportunities for busines talks regarding the import and export of clothing.

Back at my hotel, I saw that there were a large number of ne guests in the lobby, even though the hotel was already fully bookec According to a hotel staff member, this is actually the low season fc tourists. Except, that is, for these seven days of the Costume Festiv when tourists from abroad and all over China come to visit the cloth ing capital of Dalian.

Translated by Xu Mingqiang

Russian models visiting Dalian had the opportunity to see some o the places their fellow Russians might have visited decades ago (1, b Hou Binjiang & 2, by Shang Zhan). The Western models mad many friends during their stay here (3, by Wang Dabin). Some of th American models paid a visit to a Chinese naval vessel (4, by Ha Huachen).

1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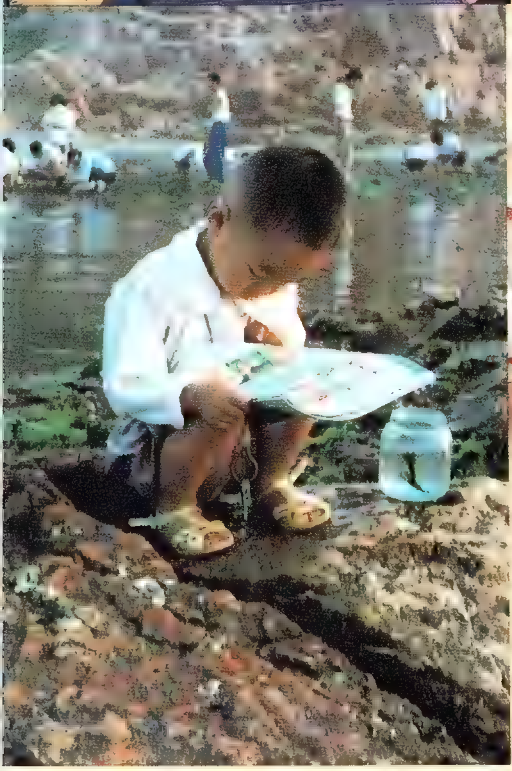
Beidaihe has been known for decades in China as a place to come to avoid the summer heat of the cities, especially for people living in nearby Tianjin and Beijing. These days, however, visitors come h[illegible] from all parts of China to swim, play in the sand and enjoy the holidays. There are [illegible] other activities [illegible] such as visiting Lin[illegible]



Sun and Fun on North

China's "Gold Coast"

ARTICLE BY SHI BAO XIU

Fishermen dry their catch right on their boats (by Guo Jianshe).

Situated along the northeastern coast of Hebei Province, Beidaihe is the most widely known of all the bathing beaches in the city of Qinhuangdao. Together with Nandaihe to the south and Laolongtou at Shanhaiguan to the north, this area has developed into what is now known as North China's "Gold Goast". Beidaihe is famous not only for its size, but also for its long history and excellent natural conditions. In fact, it could be considered China's first official seaside summer resort.

A Century-Old Summer Resort

In 1893, an English engineer came to Beidaihe while doing field surveys for a railway that was to be built between Tianjin and Shanhaiguan. Finding that the sand there was soft, the waves gentle and the climate agreeable, he realized that this was an ideal place to spend the summer. Upon returning to the port city of Tianjin, he told all his friends about how wonderful a place Beidaihe was. Following in his footsteps, Western missionaries and consulate officials began coming to Beidaihe. Many of them found a piece of uncultivated land and had villas built, creating an entire summer resort.

The dome-roofed building that still stands on the east peak of the Lianfeng Mountains was once a villa that belonged to a British priest. Later, Chinese aristocrats followed the practice of the Westerners and had villas built here too. Dance halls, bars, cinemas, golf courses and hotels built at that time attracted large numbers of foreign visitors. Elderly local residents still recall that at one time, people from as many as 100 countries could be found on the beaches there.

In recent years, with the overall development of the Beidaihe beaches, more health spas, holiday villages, clubs and hostels have sprung up. Holiday makers come every year in increasing numbers. In the heat of the summer, hotels and guesthouses of all sizes are filled with tourists from all over the country. The better-equipped villas quickly fill to capacity with foreign diplomats and their families from Beijing. With the coming of summer, miles of beach suddenly come alive with tourists who have all come here for the same thing — summertime fun.

Along the beach at Nandaihe, fisherwomen are busy mending their nets (by Wang Miao).

For many mainland Chinese who come from landlocked provinces, this is the first time they have ever come in physical contact with the sea, an occasion that surely merits a photograph. Therefore all along the beach one can see people lining up to have a photo taken of themselves, with the ocean as backdrop. The photographers, despite having to work long hours, always wear a smile since business is best at this time of year.

Sunrise at Eagle Bill Rock

Towering cliffs line the road between Beidaihe and the city proper of Qinhuangdao. Along this road is a place called Yingzui (Eagle Bill) Rock, the best spot to view the rising sun in the early morning hours. A huge strangely-shaped rock protrudes from the cliffs, called by the locals Gezi (Pigeon) Nest, because wild pigeons build their homes in its cracks.

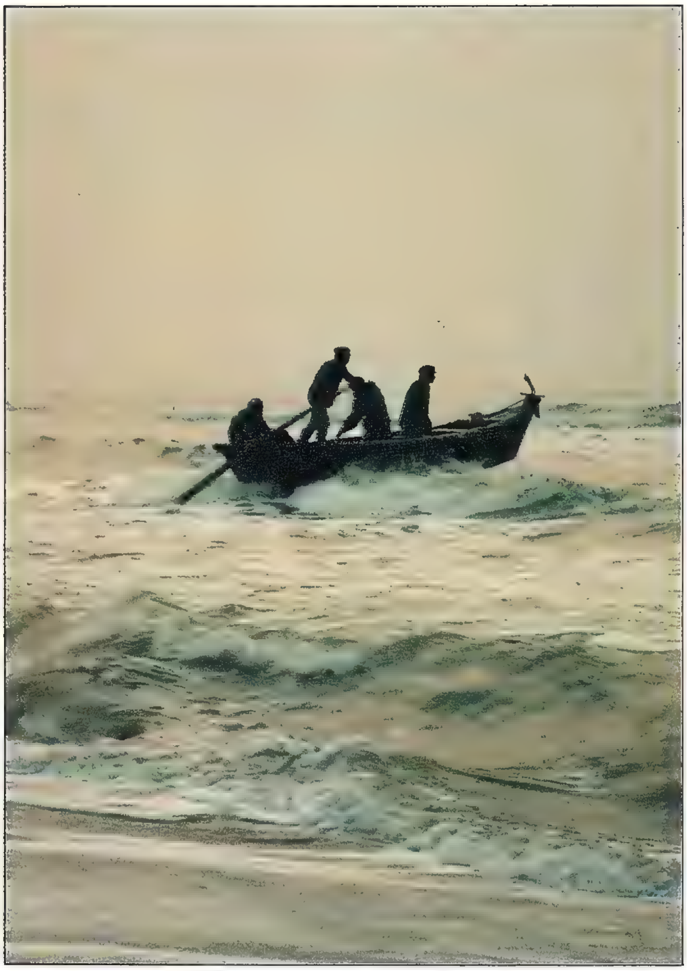
During the tourist season, visitors spending the night in the vicinity get up at three or four o'clock in the morning and walk over to this rock. Often thousands strong, they sit in the pavilions, towers and halls built high on the clifftop or on the coast, waiting eagerly for the red sun to rise out of the sea and bathe the land in its warm glow.

After watching the sunrise, visitors might go and collect sea shells left on the beaches by the receding tide. When the sun is fully up, horses come onto the scene. Horse-riding is a tourist activity recently introduced by the local farmers, who understand the special appeal of riding horses along the beach. It is a strange sight, however, when large numbers of horses come galloping along the coast, looking more like they should be on the grasslands of Inner Mongolia.

The entire tourist district of Beidaihe is on a mountain range, with all its roads, stores and houses found on the slopes of the Lianfeng Mountains. The Lianfeng (Joint Peaks) Mountains were given this name because they are actually a series of mountains connected together.

On one summit is the Pavilion for Viewing the Sea, from where one has a panoramic view not only of the entire resort area but also of the Wufeng (Five Peaks) Mountain and Jieshi (Stone Tablet) Mountain in the

These fishermen head out to sea hoping for a good catch (by Fu Bingqi).



The newly-opened Nandaihe seaside summer resort boasts clear waters and abundant fish (by Wang Miao).

Sand skiing is another activity available at Nandaihe (by Wang Xuefang).

A chair lift takes visitors up to the top of the sand hill (by Wang Miao).

west. Looking east from the pavilion, one can also see Qinhuangdao Harbour, with its oceangoing vessels and huge cranes. There are a number of scenic spots around the Lianfeng Mountains, including Jiguan (Cockscomb) Mountain, Lianhua (Lotus Flower) Rock and the Goddess of Mercy Temple.

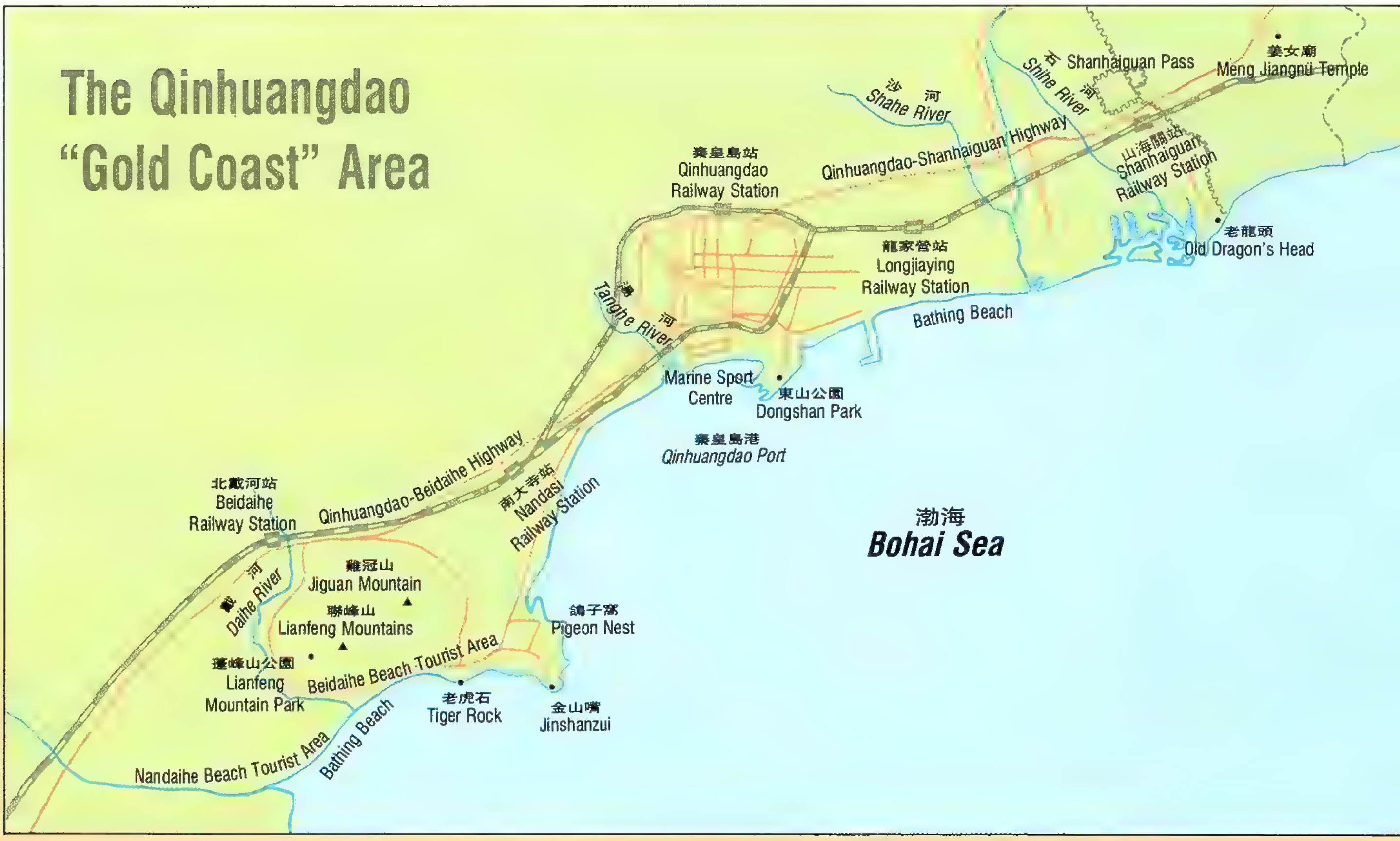
The most popular place of interest, though, is Lin Biao's Residence, just recently opened. This Western-style building draws a great number of visitors to the area. Lin Biao was made Mao Zedong's successor during the "cultural revolution" in the 1960s. He lived here at one time, supposedly recuperating from a health condition.

A number of enterprising photographers have set up small businesses in front of this building, all with sign-boards announcing "Lin Biao's Residence" so that the customer, the building and the board can all be seen in a single snapshot. With all the tourists coming here every year, the photographers must have quite profitable summers.

The Gold Coast's Newest Resort Area

Nandaihe has only been developed as a tourist zone in recent years. The clear and unpolluted river and the area's natural scenic beauty have caught the interest of many enterprises with capital to invest. Companies from Beijing, Tianjin, Heilongjiang, Hebei and Liaoning have established health spas, holiday villages, hotels, restaurants and recreational facilities, to cater for the increasing number of summer tourists.

The first thing that greets the visitor's eye at the beach here is a black marble sculpture of a huge "flying horse". During the Han Dynasty (206 B.C. – A.D. 220) Funing County, where the Nandaihe River is located, was called Licheng (the City of Black Horses). The sculpture of the black horse represents the county's origins. With its sandy beaches and clear water, this spot is ideal for both swimming and sunbathing. The locals though, not content with just the beach and water, have built


The Qinhuangdao "Gold Coast" Area
沙河 Shahe River
石河 Shihe River
Shanhaiguan Pass
姜女廟 Meng Jiangnü Temple
秦皇島站 Qinhuangdao Railway Station
Qinhuangdao-Shanhaiguan Highway
山海關站 Shanhaiguan Railway Station
老龍頭 Old Dragon's Head
龍家營站 Longjiaying Railway Station
湯河 Tanghe River
Bathing Beach
Marine Sport Centre
東山公園 Dongshan Park
秦皇島港 Qinhuangdao Port
渤海 Bohai Sea
北戴河站 Beidaihe Railway Station
Qinhuangdao-Beidaihe Highway
南大寺站 Nandasi Railway Station
戴河 Daihe River
雞冠山 Jiguan Mountain
聯峰山 Lianfeng Mountains
蓮峰山公園 Lianfeng Mountain Park
Beidaihe Beach Tourist Area
鴿子窩 Pigeon Nest
老虎石 Tiger Rock
金山嘴 Jinshanzui
Bathing Beach
Nandaihe Beach Tourist Area

more tourist attractions, such as Journey to the West Palace and Round-the-World Palace.

Twenty kilometres from Nandaihe in Changli County is a peninsula screened by a sand hill. The peninsula, covered in lush vegetation, looks like a piece of green jade jutting into the blue sea, hence its name Green Jade Island.

Next to it is a place called Dayu, where the coast is made up of sand hills separated by dozens of small lakes, creating what looks like a strange desert on the sea. The colours here are beautiful, with the blue water, green trees, red buildings and golden sand forming picture-perfect scenery. Most noticeable are the sand hills, which under the bright sun dazzle the eye — a rare sight in China's landscape.

Taking advantage of the special topography, the city of Qinhuangdao has built an International Sand Skiing Park on this spot. To try this unusual sport, a bit like tobogganing in the West, one first takes a chair lift to the top of the sand hills, where boards are handed out. Once one is sitting securely on the board, a staff member gives a strong push, sending the board down the slope. It moves downhill very slowly at first and then gradually gains speed with the increase of momentum, until finally coming to a gentle halt on the grass at the foot of the hill. Often those who fail to follow the rules are thrown off the board and land in the sand, causing much laughter from bystanders.

A trip of 15 kilometres east of Qinhuangdao takes one to Shanhaiguan Pass, the first pass along the Great Wall. The fortress at Shanhaiguan Pass was built under the supervision of General Xu Da in the early years of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), for the purpose of warding off northern invaders. Today, both the fortress and the pass have lost their military value, but still contribute greatly to the prosperity of the town because of the endless stream of tourists they attract. The streets in the town are lined with hotels, restaurants and shops which carry local produce from the vicinity for consumption by tourists from all parts of China.

One new tourist attraction at Nandaihe is Journey to the West Palace (by Wang Miao).

The horse sculpture at Nandaihe is located right on the beach (by Wang Miao).

The atmosphere on China's "Gold Coast" is always one of fun and laughter (by Yan Fengyou).

A white marble statue of Meng Jiangnü has recently been completed at the Meng Jiangnü Temple (by Wang Miao).

Old Dragon's Head and Huangniu Mountain

The highway extending southward takes visitors to a spot called Laolongtou (Old Dragon's Head) on the sea coast. If the Great Wall can be described as a dragon, the fortress here serves as its head. It is not difficult to imagine that the "head of the dragon" is dipping into the sea for a drink of water. Built of stone, the wall of the fortress is some ten metres high with a 20-metre section standing right in the sea. The easternmost end of the Great Wall, it was built under the orders of the Ming-dynasty general Qi Jiguang, when he served as the garrison commander here.

Old Dragon's Head used to be called Ninghai (Calm Sea), a walled city located between the sea and the mountains. At the Chenghai (Clear Sea) Tower on the city wall, cannons used to guard the coast. In 1900, the Eight-Power Allied Forces destroyed the tower. Almost a hundred years later, the Clear Sea Tower, Old Dragon's Head and the Sea God Temple just nearby have all been restored to their original splendour. The advantageous positioning of Old Dragon's Head offers visitors a unique point from which to view the sea.

In China, there are no less than 10,000 mountains that are named Huangniu (Yellow Ox). What distinguishes the one lying seven kilometres northeast of Shanhaiguan Pass from all the rest is a cave called Xuanyang, which means "overhanging sunlight". The spacious cave houses 18 coloured sculptures of Buddhist arhats, arrayed on both sides of the cave. Each with a different expression and posture, they are variously reciting scriptures, lecturing, smiling, sleeping or meditating.

Further inside the cave it is pitch black, until suddenly the visitor senses a dim light coming from the roof. After taking a few more steps, one finds two small holes on the roof, each admitting a ray of light, like two tiny suns shining through. Strangely enough, for ages people have tried to find where the two holes come out on the mountain top, but to no avail. Today it still remains a mystery where the lights come from.

The Tianhou (Sea God) Temple near Old Dragon's Head stands majestically over the sea (by Wang Xuefang).

Other Sites Near Shanhaiguan Pass

Three kilometres north of Shanhaiguan Pass is Jiaoshan Mountain, he first tall mountain that the Great Wall must traverse. Though not far rom the well-known Shanhaiguan Pass, Jiaoshan Mountain is a quiet vorld, providing a tranquil spot for tourists who prefer to stay away from he tourist hustle and bustle.

The Great Wall, which snakes gently along the land from Shanaiguan Pass, suddenly rises dramatically across Jiaoshan Mountain beore it zigzags along the mountain ridges westward to Badaling in northern Beijing. During the Ming and Qing dynasties troops were stationed nere and at all such passes. Now, a chair lift has been installed to take visitors from the foot of Jiaoshan Mountain to Jiaoshan Temple halfway up the mountain, from where one can easily reach the summit.

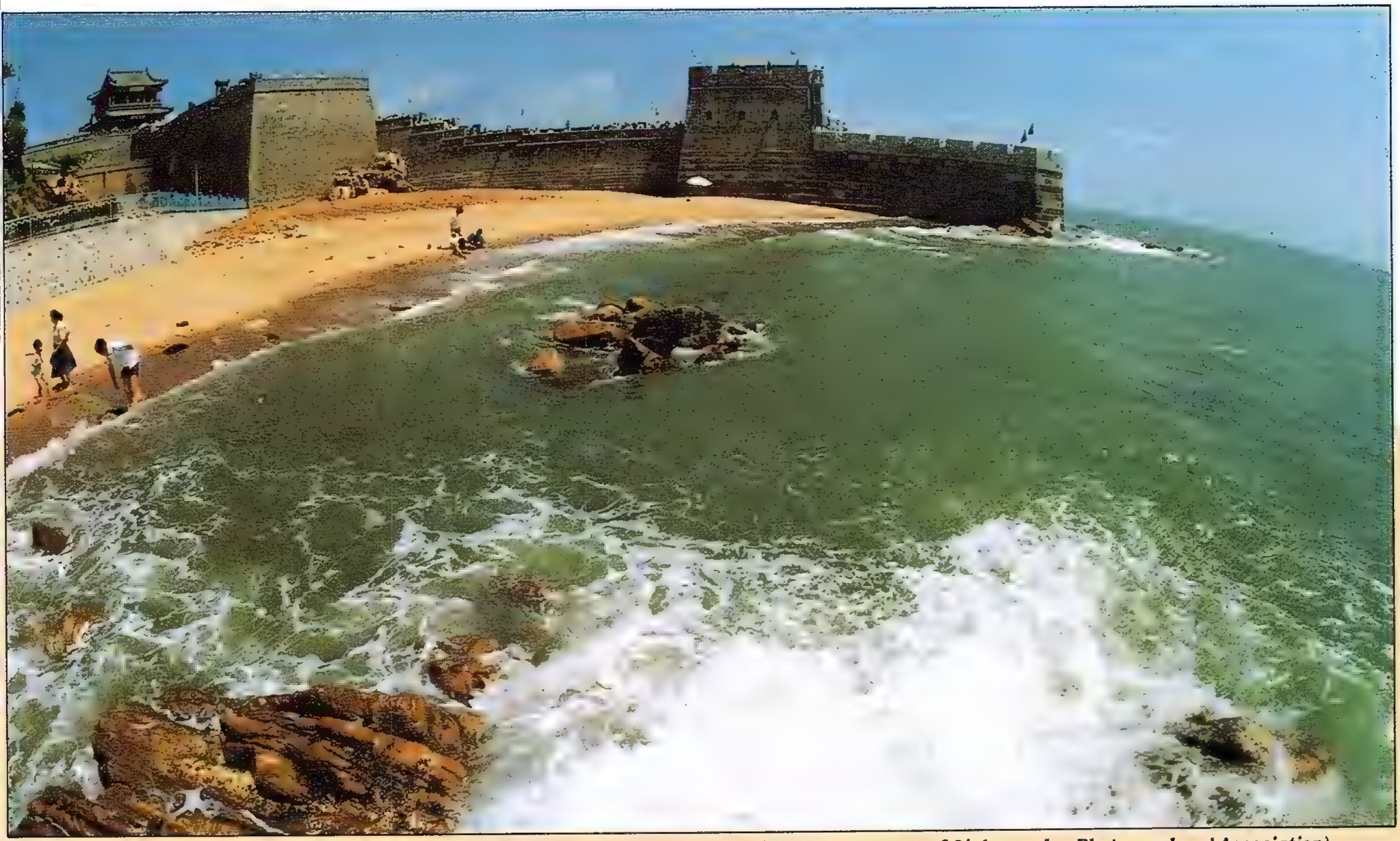
Outside Shanhaiguan Pass is another temple, this one dedicated to Meng Jiangnü, a woman famous in China for her tragic fate. According o legend, over 2,000 years ago, she came to the Great Wall, then inder construction, to visit her husband who was a conscripted abourer. Finding that her husband had died on the worksite, she cried so hard that a section of the wall fell down. She later drowned herself in he sea, and this temple was built at that site in memory of her courage and suffering.

Today, the temple has been reconstructed and a stairway of 108 steps leads up to the temple gate. Inside the front hall stands a statue of he virtuous lady bearing a sad expression. At the rear hall is a huge crag called Waiting for the Husband Rock. It is said that when Meng Jiangnü came here in search of her husband, she found the worksite crowded with labourers. So she climbed on top of this huge rock to get a better view in the hope of finding her husband in the crowd. She came up to the rock several times and stood here for so long that she made two deep footprints in the stone.

Translated by Huang Youyi

It is quite an adventure climbing up the Great Wall at Jiaoshan Mountain (by Wang Miao).

Shanhaiguan Pass and the Great Wall at Jiaoshan Mountain (by courtesy of Qinhuangdao Photographers' Association)



Old Dragon's Head is actually the eastern end of the Great Wall as it meets the Bohai Sea (by courtesy of Qinhuangdao Photographers' Association).

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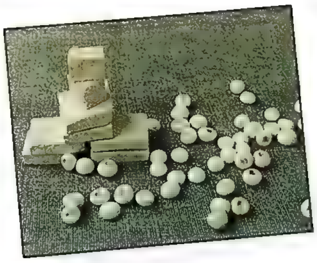

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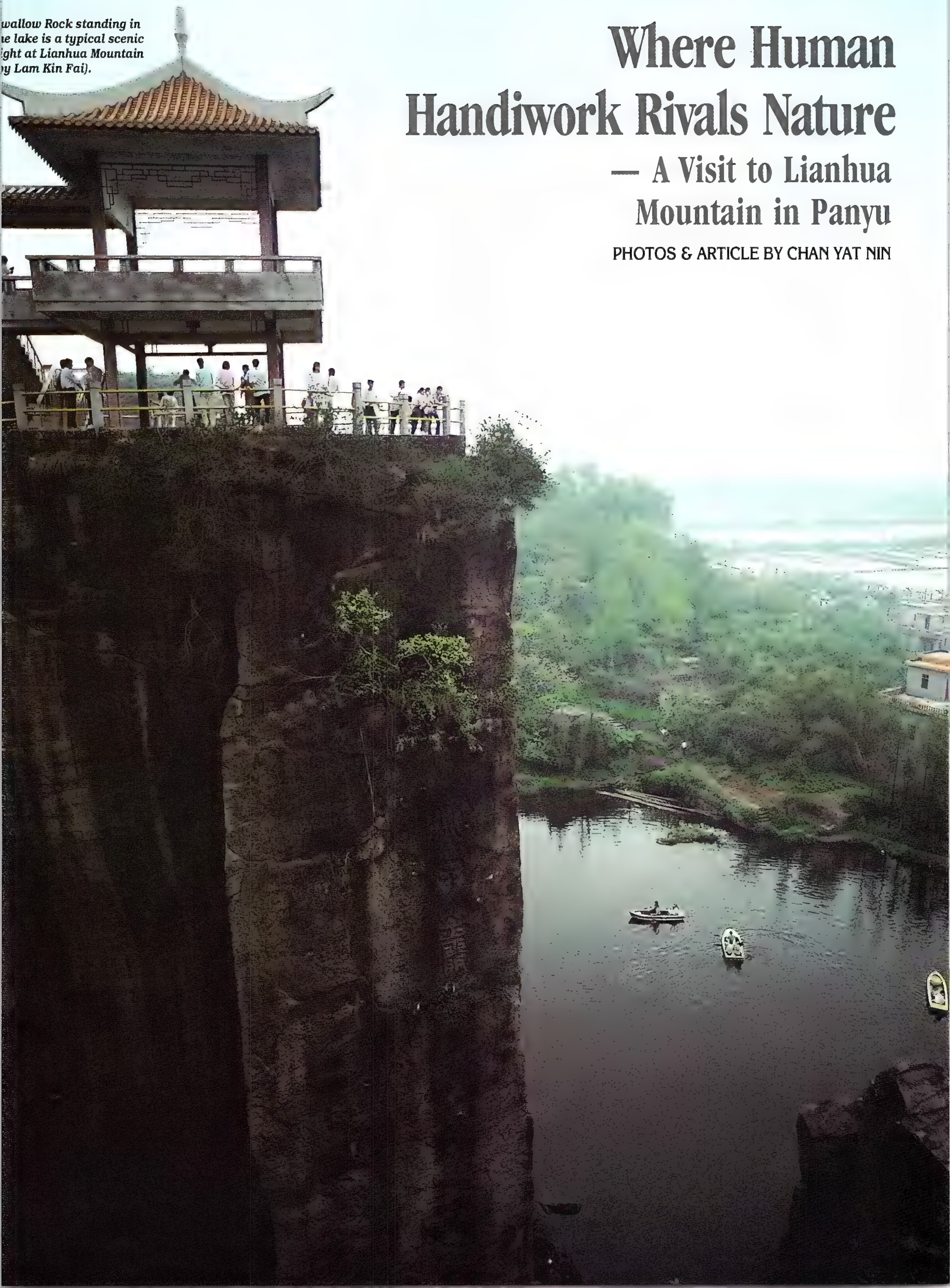
Where Human Handiwork Rivals Nature

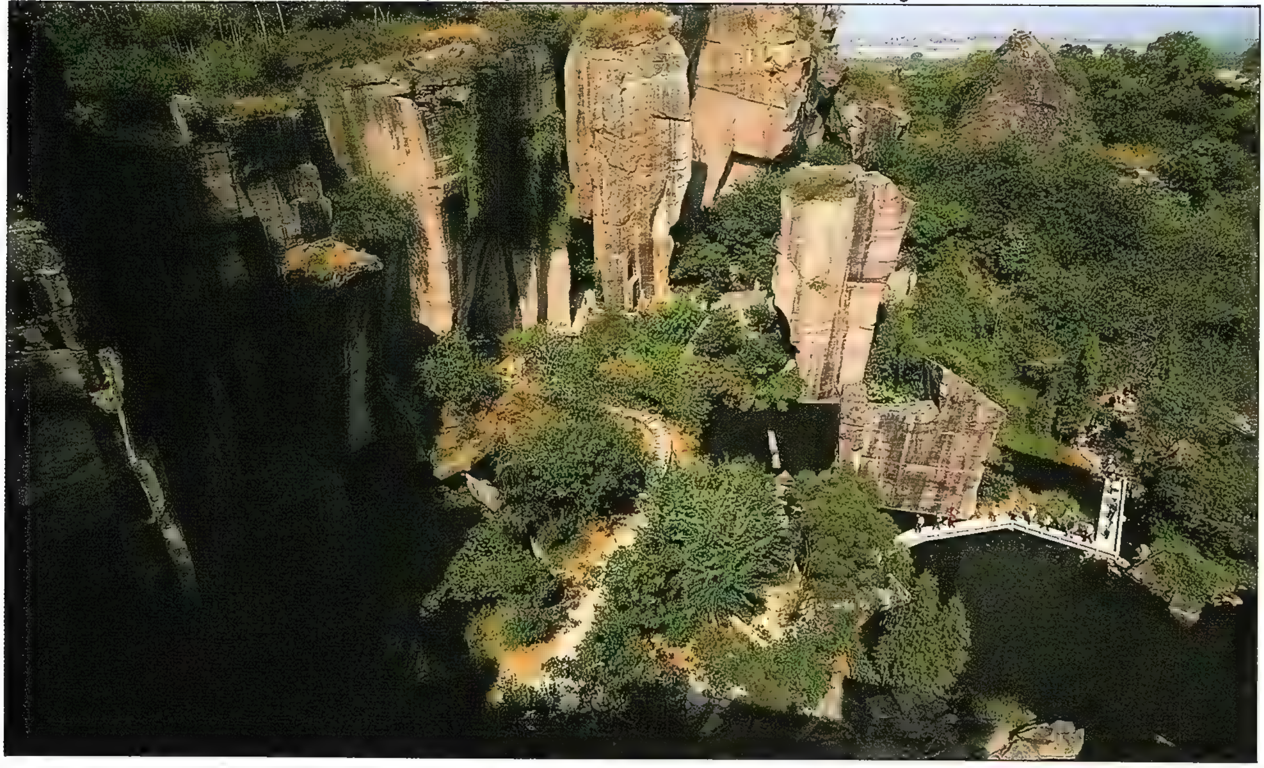
— A Visit to Lianhua Mountain in Panyu

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY CHAN YAT NIN



wallow Rock standing in ie lake is a typical scenic ight at Lianhua Mountain y Lam Kin Fai).

This heavenly place below Swallow Rock is ingeniously structured and excels nature in its beauty.



In an area full of beautiful landscapes one cannot help but admire the superb workmanship of nature. However Lianhua (Lotus) Mountain in Panyu, Guangdong Province presents man-made scenery whose beauty, some say, surpasses even that of nature.

Situated at the Pearl River Estuary, Lianhua Mountain, also known as Shiligang (Rocky Mound), is composed of 40-odd large and small hills. These hills are festooned with strangely-shaped rocks and caves. Standing out among them is a huge lotus-shaped rock, hence the mountain's name.

A Rare and Ancient Quarry

Several hundred years ago, Lianhua Mountain was simply another mountain. Then in the mid-14th century, the people of Panyu began to carve up the mountain, quarrying rocks for building materials. Year after year the chiselling and hammering gradually formed sheer cliffs, rocks and caves in peculiar shapes. As time went by weathering washed away all traces of human involvement, making Lianhua Mountain a scenic wonder without parallel in nature.

Lianhua Mountain is only 108 metres above sea level, but in spite of its pitiable height it offers unusual sights, many man-made: Incredibly enough, people have actually invented myths and fairy tales about its rather mundane origin.

The most widespread fairy tale tells the story of He Xiangu, the only female of the Eight Immortals, who lived in Zengcheng, Guangdong Province. One day, the other seven immortals came to visit her asking her to join them for a tour of the clouds. When they passed over Rocky Mound, they were fascinated by its unusual scenery and therefore decided to pay a visit to the mound. He Xiangu, who had been there many times before, left her friends and took a nap in a cave. When she woke up, she found all her friends had gone, so she quickly flew back up to the clouds to catch up with them. In her hurry, she dropped a lotus she had been holding in her hand, which then turned into the mountain. Even today, the place where the immortals supposedly rested is still known as the "Eight Immortals' Rock".

A Scenic Wonder Below Shizi Rock

It is very convenient travelling from Hong Kong to Lianhua Mountain, as there are boats sailing straight to Lianhua Port. Arriving at the port, I took a mini-bus to the mountaintop. After checking in at Lianhua Villa, I went sightseeing, with a tourist map as my guide.

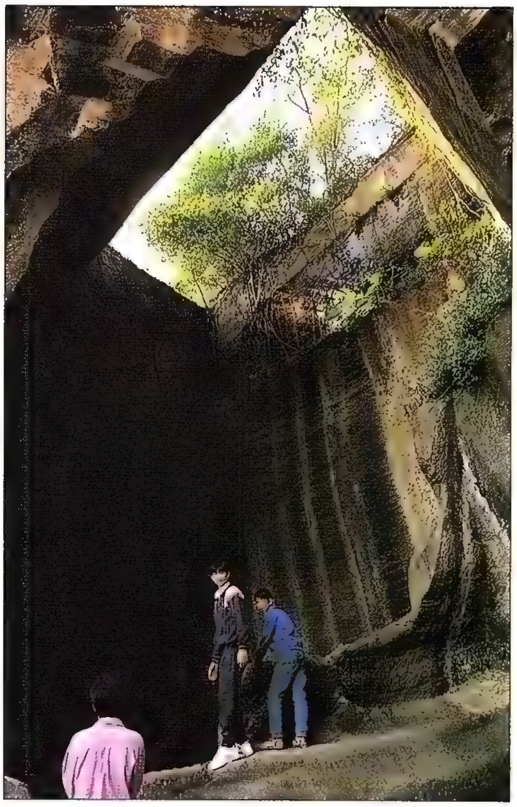
A winding path runs from the top to the foot of the mountain. I walked down with ease and took a short rest on the way to enjoy the view of Shizi (Lion) Rock. True to its name, the rock resembles a lion raising its head to look into the distance. The water at the mouth of the Pearl River facing the rock is therefore called Shizi (Lion) Ocean.

Lion Rock is a natural formation, but walking along it seemed that human handiwork did indeed excel that of nature. The first example was Guanyin Rock, where rather than being round and irregular, the stones are large and square, as though they were cut with an ax. Beneath Guanyin Rock is a big cave with an incense burner in it, giving the place the atmosphere of a temple. People often come here to pray and burn incense, and over time the walls have become black with smoke.

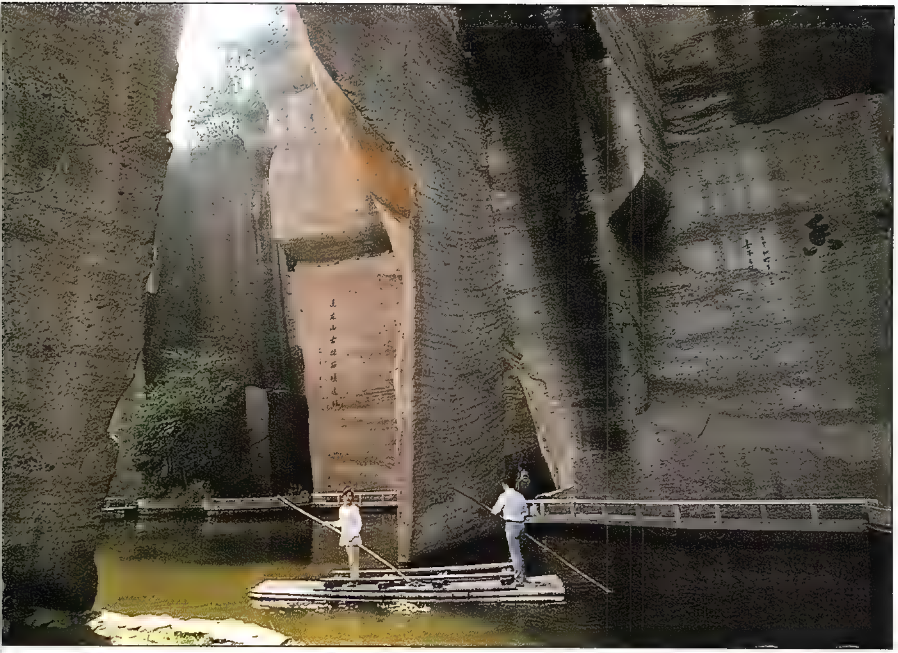
After passing Guanyin Rock, the paved mountain path zigzagged between sheer cliffs dozens of metres high. My vista became very narrow, as if I were looking up at the sky from the bottom of a well. The path broadened when I reached the Eight Immortals' Rock, the Immortal's Couch, Bilian (Jade Lotus) Pool and other scenic spots.

Doing a bit of exploring in this area is well worth it — here a thin, flat rock protrudes in mid-air like a hanging bed, there one pierces through the roof of a deep cave. Still another, thin and large, is suspended between two cliffs, resembling a sluice gate about to close. In the water stands a solitary stone pillar as slender and sharp as a sword. These bizarrely-shaped rocks could not possibly be naturally formed. Thin and frail as they are, if these

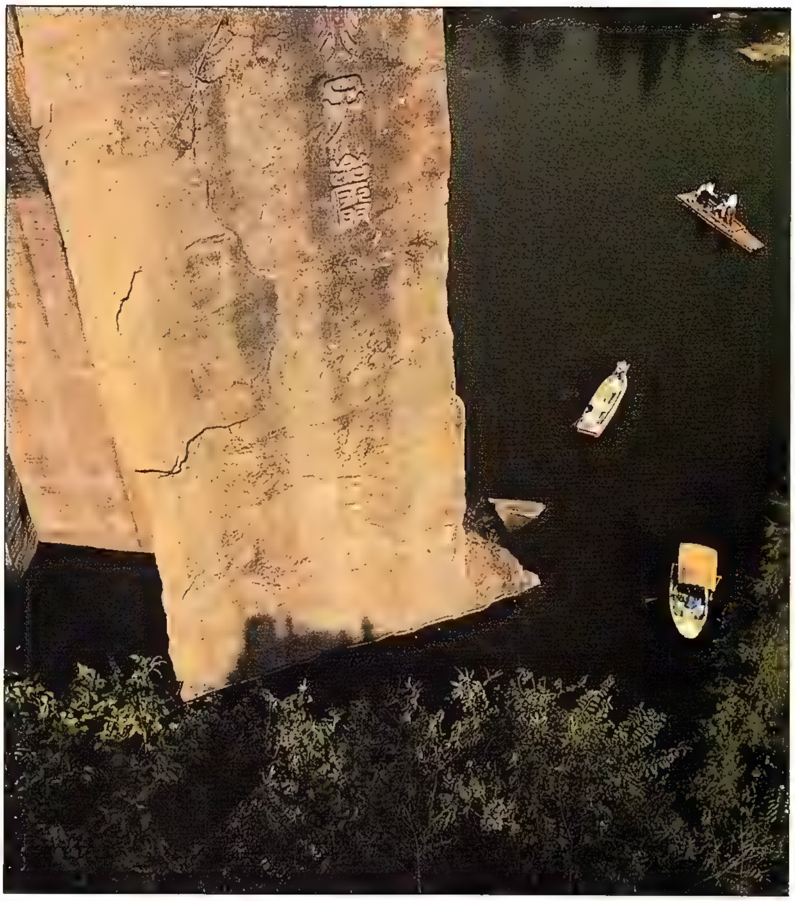
It is hard to imagine how this "skylight" was chiselled by hand.



e lake water that gently flows underneath Swallow Rock makes a lovely setting for rafting.



hile boating on Bilian Pool, tourists sometimes must pass rough narrow passages between sheer cliffs.



Boating on the lake below Swallow Rock is delightful.

Caught in the maze of the Lianhua battle array, people have to find their own way out (by Lam Kin Fai).

formations had been caused by weathering, they would have collapsed long ago. The workmanship that has been put into these man-made scenic wonders is truly fantastic.

On some rock faces I could still detect marks made by axes, and some rock edges are as sharp as knife blades. Some oddly-shaped rocks are obviously bits and pieces left behind by ancient artisans when they quarried large, whole rocks to use for building. In this way, what was left over became quite spectacular. The most interesting aspect of these rocks is that they were created completely unintentionally. In this sense, perhaps one could say that they are, in fact, natural wonders!

The terrain widened as I descended to the foothills. Below the precipices was the expanse of a blue lake, in which stood a huge square pillar with a pavilion on its top. Representative of the scenic sights in the area, this one is called "Swallow Rock". Needless to say, the name derives from the fact that swallows often haunt this heavenly abode.

On the rippling lake several boats sailed past, filled with colourfully-dressed people chatting and laughing together. Located on the southern side of the lake is the Cave Region. The biggest cave here covers an area of more than 1,000 square metres, capable of accommodating a thousand people.

The Ups and Downs of Lianhua Fortress

From Swallow Rock, I ascended the mountain path leading to the top. Along the way I visited Lotus Rock and Nantianmen, or the Southern Celestial Gate. Once back on the mountaintop I went to look at two historical relics — Lianhua Tower and Lianhua Fortress. Lianhua Tower is octagonal and nine storeys high, with a staircase spiralling upwards to the top floor. It is so narrow that only one person can go up or down at a time, and as one nears the upper storeys, one must walk sideways! But it is a special treat, looking down on the grand view of the Pearl River Estuary from the top of the tower.

The tower is situated so that it is parallel to the distant Bazhou and Chigang Towers on the outskirts of Guangzhou. Built during the Ming Dynasty in 1612, it served as a beacon for vessels sailing in the mouth of the Pearl River.

To my surprise, my next stop, Lianhua Fortress, was guarded by "Qing Dynasty" soldiers. There were also Qing Dynasty military camps and banners inside the fortress. The reason for this is that the coastal areas of southern China were often harassed by sea pirates. To prevent local people from colluding with the pirates, the Qing regime ordered them to withdraw to a hinterland 25 kilometres away and sent soldiers to garrison Lianhua Fortress.

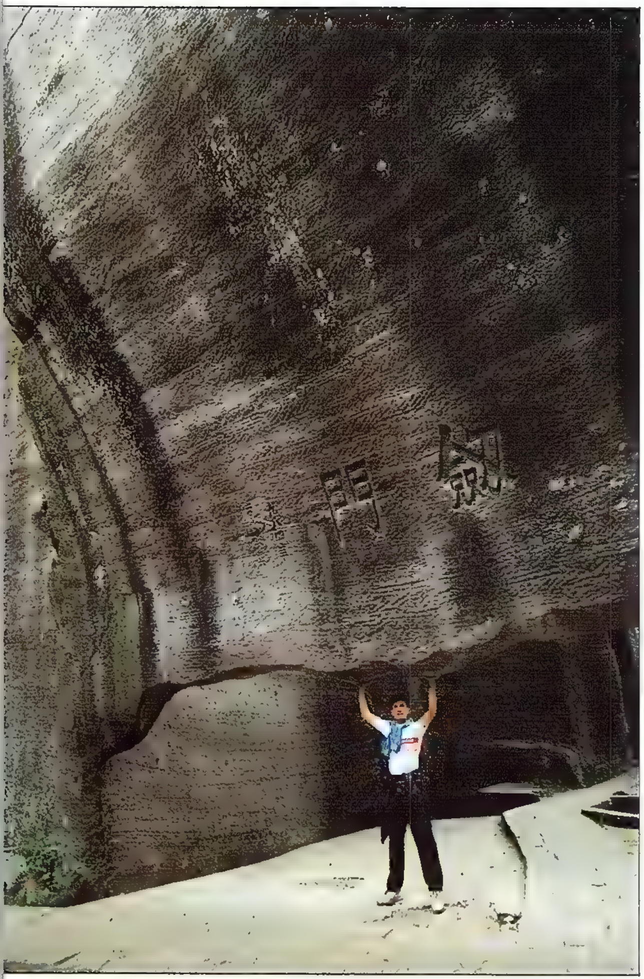
Much later, during the Opium War a well-known official named Lin Zexu made Lianhua Fortress his second line of defence. In 1839 his navy fought with British warships seven times at Chuanbi Ocean (present-day Shizi Ocean) and won a complete victory. Then the Qing court replaced Lin Zexu with Qi Shan, who secretly signed with the British the "Chuanbi Draft Treaty", which became the basis for the humiliating "Nanking Treaty".

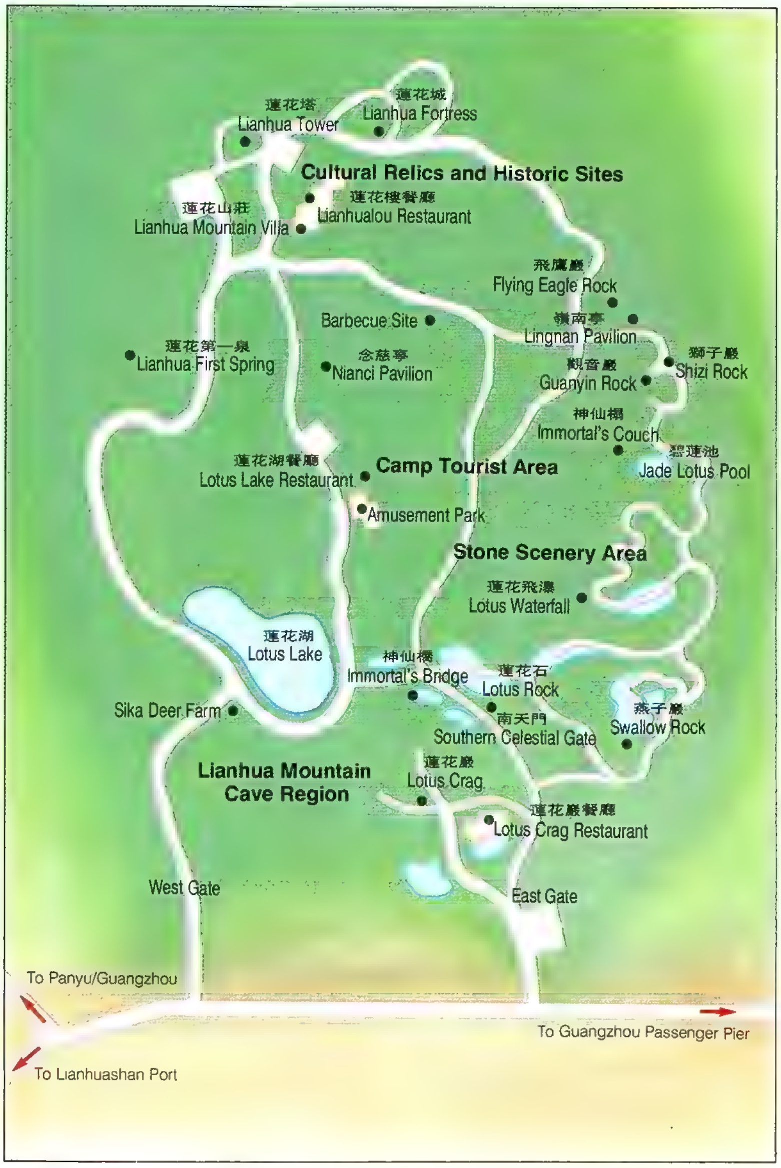
After witnessing all these vicissitudes of history, Lianhua Fortress still remains intact. Within its area of over 10,000 square metres, a labyrinth-like battle array has been set up for visitors' enjoyment. People can also practise shooting, sit in sedan chairs carried by "Qing Dynasty" soldiers or relax in teashops listening to Cantonese opera sung by ladies dressed in ancient costumes. In renovated military camps there is an exhibition displaying weapons of the Qing period and illustrating the history and organization of the Qing army. Outside the camps drums are beaten now and then, reminiscent of the intense fighting atmosphere of over a hundred years ago.

Before leaving, I climbed the city wall and looked around. Down below, the fields were covered with banana trees and sugar cane. Vessels plied the Shizi Ocean. Few traces of bygone days remained except for the sturdy fortress itself.

Translated by Anne Yan

t looks as if this "sluice gate" is going to crash to the bottom at ny moment.




蓮花塔
Lianhua Tower
蓮花城
Lianhua Fortress
Cultural Relics and Historic Sites
蓮花樓餐廳
Lianhualou Restaurant
蓮花山莊
Lianhua Mountain Villa
飛鷹巖
Flying Eagle Rock
Barbecue Site
嶺南亭
Lingnan Pavilion
蓮花第一泉
Lianhua First Spring
念慈亭
Nianci Pavilion
觀音巖
Guanyin Rock
獅子巖
Shizi Rock
神仙榻
Immortal's Couch
碧蓮池
Jade Lotus Pool
蓮花湖餐廳
Lotus Lake Restaurant
Camp Tourist Area
Amusement Park
Stone Scenery Area
蓮花飛瀑
Lotus Waterfall
蓮花湖
Lotus Lake
神仙橋
Immortal's Bridge
蓮花石
Lotus Rock
南天門
Southern Celestial Gate
燕子巖
Swallow Rock
Sika Deer Farm
Lianhua Mountain Cave Region
蓮花巖
Lotus Crag
蓮花巖餐廳
Lotus Crag Restaurant
West Gate
East Gate
To Panyu/Guangzhou
To Guangzhou Passenger Pier
To Lianhuashan Port

ianhua Fortress has been standing for nearly 400 years.

Statues at the "Qing soldiers' camp" in Lianhua Fortress recapture the life of the Qing infantry. The statues here depict a woman eating with her soldier husband.

A Unique Dragon Dance in Zhejiang Province

PHOTOS BY YE JINGCAO TEXT BY YE LIYA

In China the dragon dance is a fairly common occurrence at various holiday festivities, as the dragon is believed to be an auspicious creature. Yangyi Township, located in the southernmost part of Wenzhou City in Zhejiang Province, however, has its own unique form of the dragon dance, complete with smoke and lanterns.

A common saying in Yangyi is that if an old dragon passes by, those seeing it will be guaranteed a thousand years of good fortune. It is no surprise then, that during the Lantern Festival a dragon dance is an indispensable part of the celebration. It serves as a way for people to convey their hopes for an abundant harvest and good health for their domestic animals in the coming year.

The dragon dance in Yangyi is preceded by sacrificial rites, during which a congratulatory speech is made. On the altar, in addition to offerings such as slaughtered animals, fruit and dough figurines, there is a small wooden frame decorated with some 40 dough flowers. These flowers are arranged to form Chinese characters which make up a couplet, expressing the people's wish for happiness. On this festive occasion, every family builds a bonfire made of straw in front of their door. This practice is said to ward off evil and ensure good luck.

The dragon used for these dances is called a "lantern-and-board dragon", as the sections of the dragon's body are made of boards joined by hinges, and in the centre of each board is a lantern. Another distinctive feature of the dragon is its five-metre-long, two-metre-tall boat-shaped head, which along with its tail is made entirely of bamboo and paper. The dragon has taken on the unusual form of a boat because the people here have long resided on fishing vessels, thus their festivities often reflect the circumstances of real life.

The framework of the dragon's head is first made by binding thin bamboo strips to a huge bamboo pole. Then transparent paper painted with theatrical figures, plants, flowers, birds and animals is pasted over the framework. When the dragon is lit up, the beautiful patterns stand out against the light.

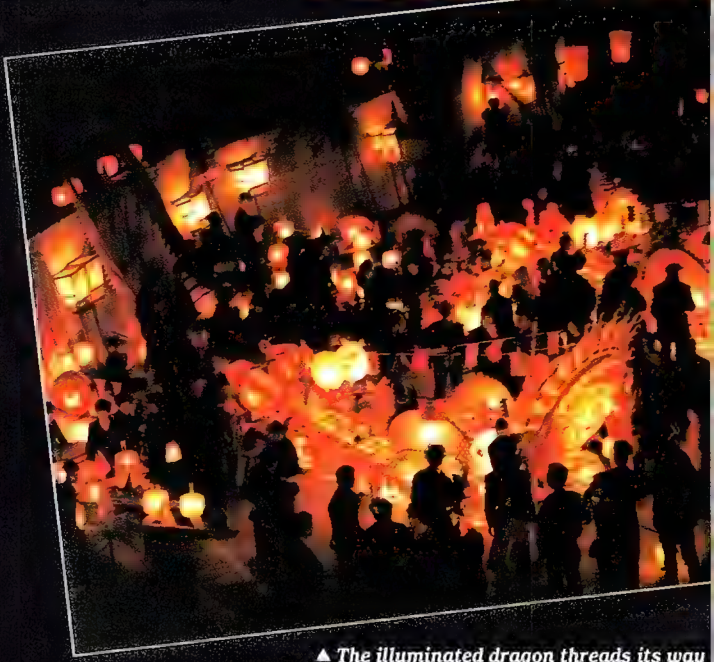
At the front of the head is a flat, round face on which is painted two flying dragons vying with each other for a pearl inscribed with the Chinese character "王" (king). Encircling the upper part of the face are 13 horns, which are decorated with paintings of flames and flowers. Two white lanterns are fixed on either side behind the face, serving as the eyes of the dragon, which gleam brightly in the dark.

All able-bodied men in Yangyi consider it a privilege to take part in the dragon dance. Seven or eight men are required to hold up the dragon's head alone, not an easy task as they must run and jump with their heavy load.

Each participant wears a red band around his waist, which is decorated with small bells shaped like dragons' heads. Inside the half-opened mouth of the dragon is a movable ball, which together with the bells jingles and jangles as the dragon dances around.

During the performance, the dragon's head, body and tail are not joined together. Thus, when the head rushes forward, the long body, carried by 20 men and consisting of 18 sections decorated with 18 lanterns and 18 flags, must follow closely behind. The bobbing tail sometimes floats away from the body, and enveloped in smoke, the three sections appear alternately, giving the performance an eerie and magical atmosphere.

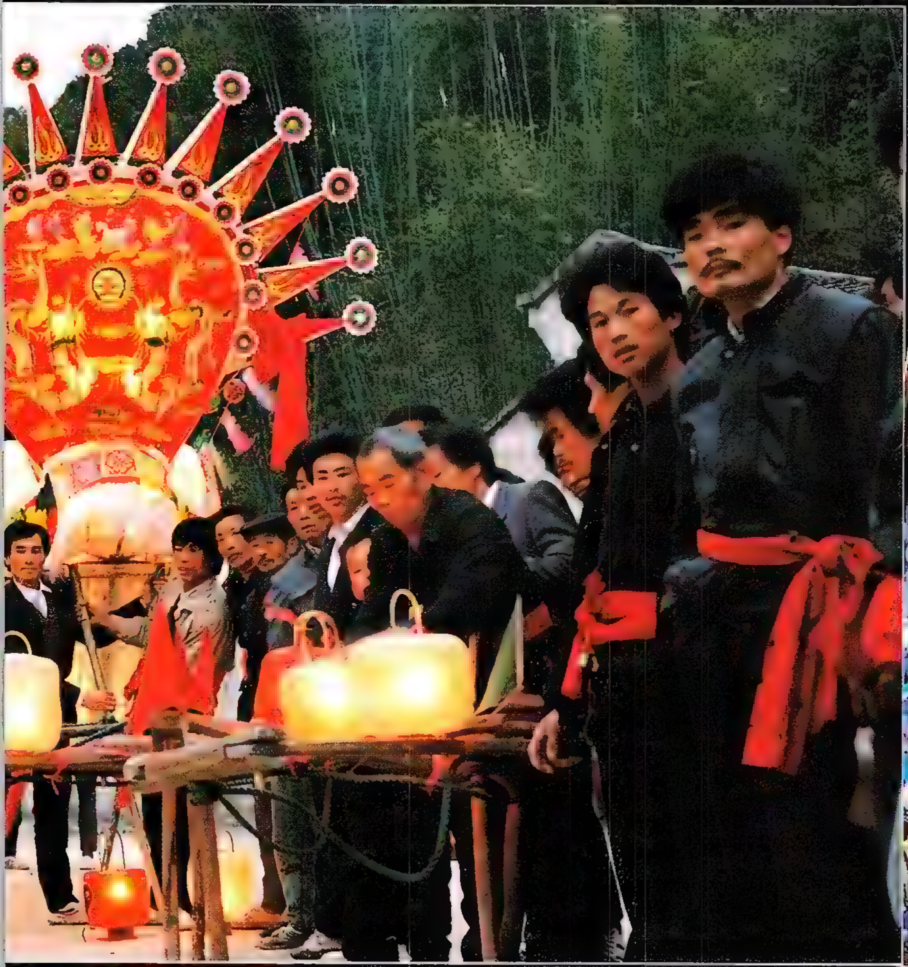
Translated by Chen Jiaji



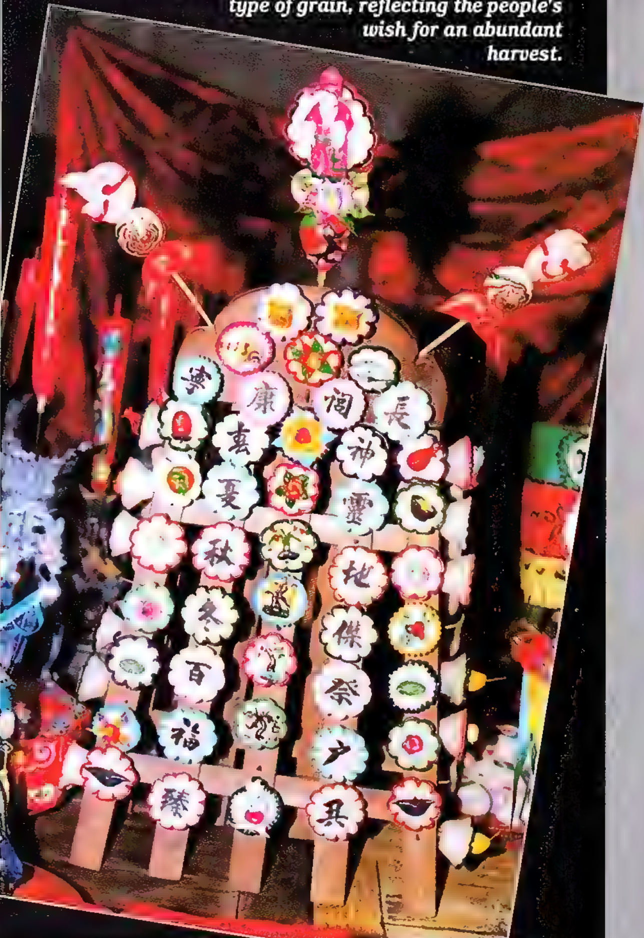
▲ *The illuminated dragon threads its way through the crowd of onlookers.*

► *The dragon awakens only at dusk, when its brightly lit form is at its most impressive.*

As evening approaches, the participants tie red bands around their waists and are ready to begin.

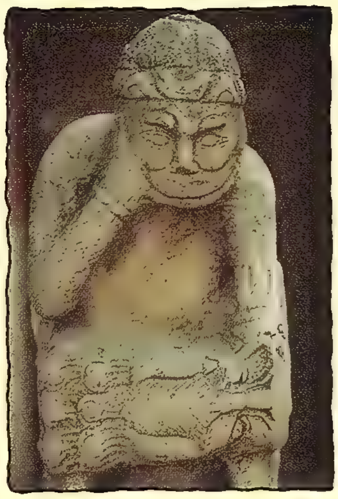


This offering to the gods is a unique creation: each of the dough flowers is set with a different type of grain, reflecting the people's wish for an abundant harvest.



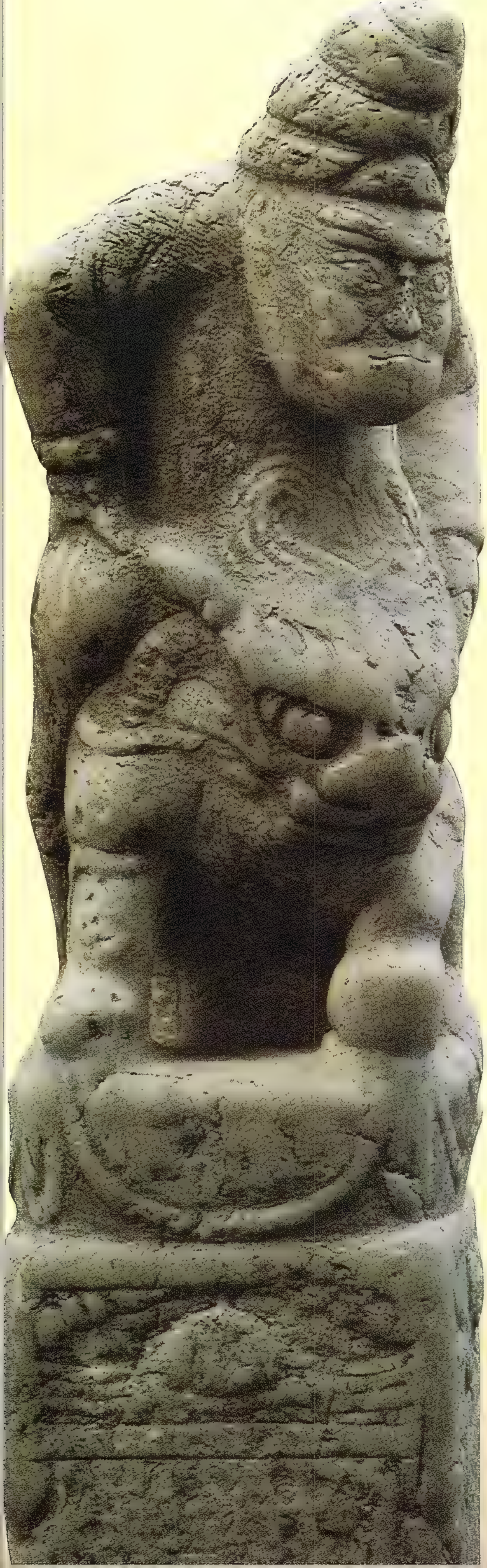
Sculpted Animal Tethering Posts

TEXT BY SHI BAO XIU



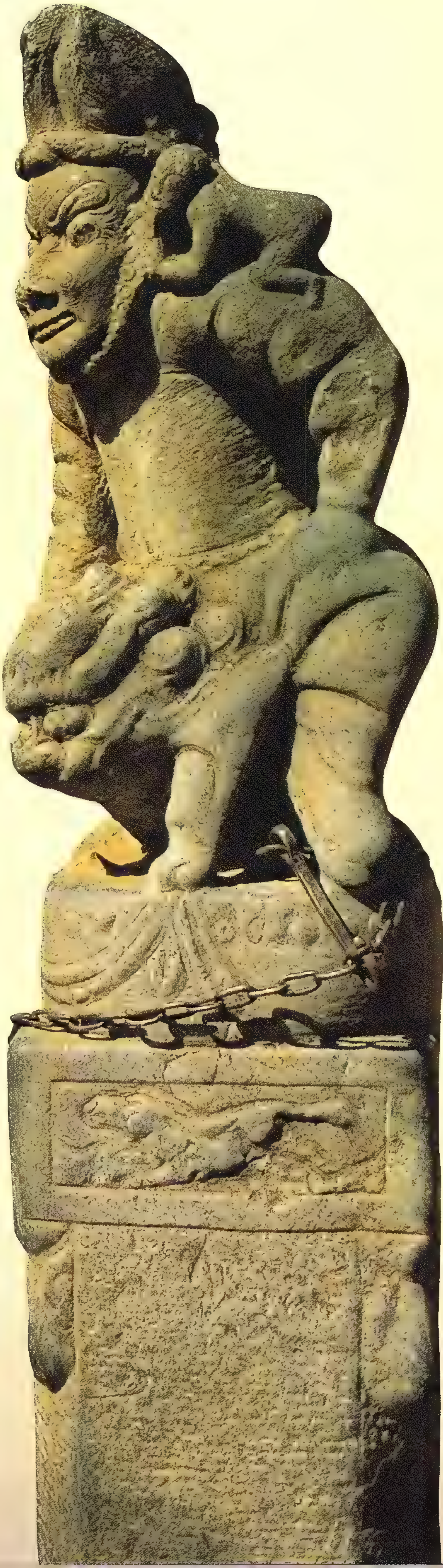
This Hu man depicted in the horse-tethering stone post, with his chin cupped in his hand, shows an expression of jealousy (by Shi Baoxiu).

This stone post topped with a monk riding on lionback is believed to be from the Ming or Qing Dynasty period (by Chan Yat Nin).



◂ *The stone carvings in villages north of the Weihe River in southeastern Shaanxi Province, in terms of preservation ranging from the very distinct to the weather-beaten, nearly all depict lion-riding* **Hu** *people (by Shi Baoxiu).*

▸ *An unusual stone carving of a lion-riding* **Hu** *man — the head of the man nearly equal in proportion to his body and the lion under him seems on the verge of collapse under the heavy burden (by Jiao Jingquan).*



In the old villages dotting the loess plateau along the Weihe River in eastern Shaanx Province, at the doors facing the streets of most houses stand stone posts about on foot square of various height, with figures of people, lions, unicorns and other animal carved like small statues at the top. These stone posts, themselves elaborately engrave in different styles and patterns, are in fact used by the villagers to tether their horses mules, cattle, pigs or sheep.

The carvings in these stone posts were characteristic of different times, but the exac dates of these periods are often subject to controversy. The cleanly cut stone animals ar said to have been made during the period of the Republic (1911-1949), while the dignifie and serene figures of the god of longevity and various monks or young fairies are be lieved to be the products in the Ming and Qing Dynasties (1368-1911) a long period c time, and hardly even a general estimate, let alone a precise point in time.

The most interesting ones, however, are the images showing a non-Han man ridin on a stone lion, already eroded to the extent to where some of the features are indistinc yet still revealing masterly artistry on the part of the artists. This last category of posts, ac cording to studies made by experts, are probably works created in different historica periods ranging from the Northern and Southern Dynasties (420-589), through the Su (581-618), Tang (618-907) and Song (960-1279) Dynasties, to the Yuan Dynasty (127 1368).

Many of these figures have sunken eyes and a high nose as well as a broad mout surrounded by a full beard and sporting all kinds of decorated or felt hats typical of thos worn by the different nationalities loosely referred to as the *Hu,* inhabiting the regio north and west of China in Central Asia. Often depicted as riding a lion, they presen themselves in humourous poses of every description: some are bending down, as if mak ing a charge, some are curling themselves up and others are just leaning on lionback Still others are clinging to the back of a fierce dragon with their hands pressing hard th dragon's head and neck under their legs.

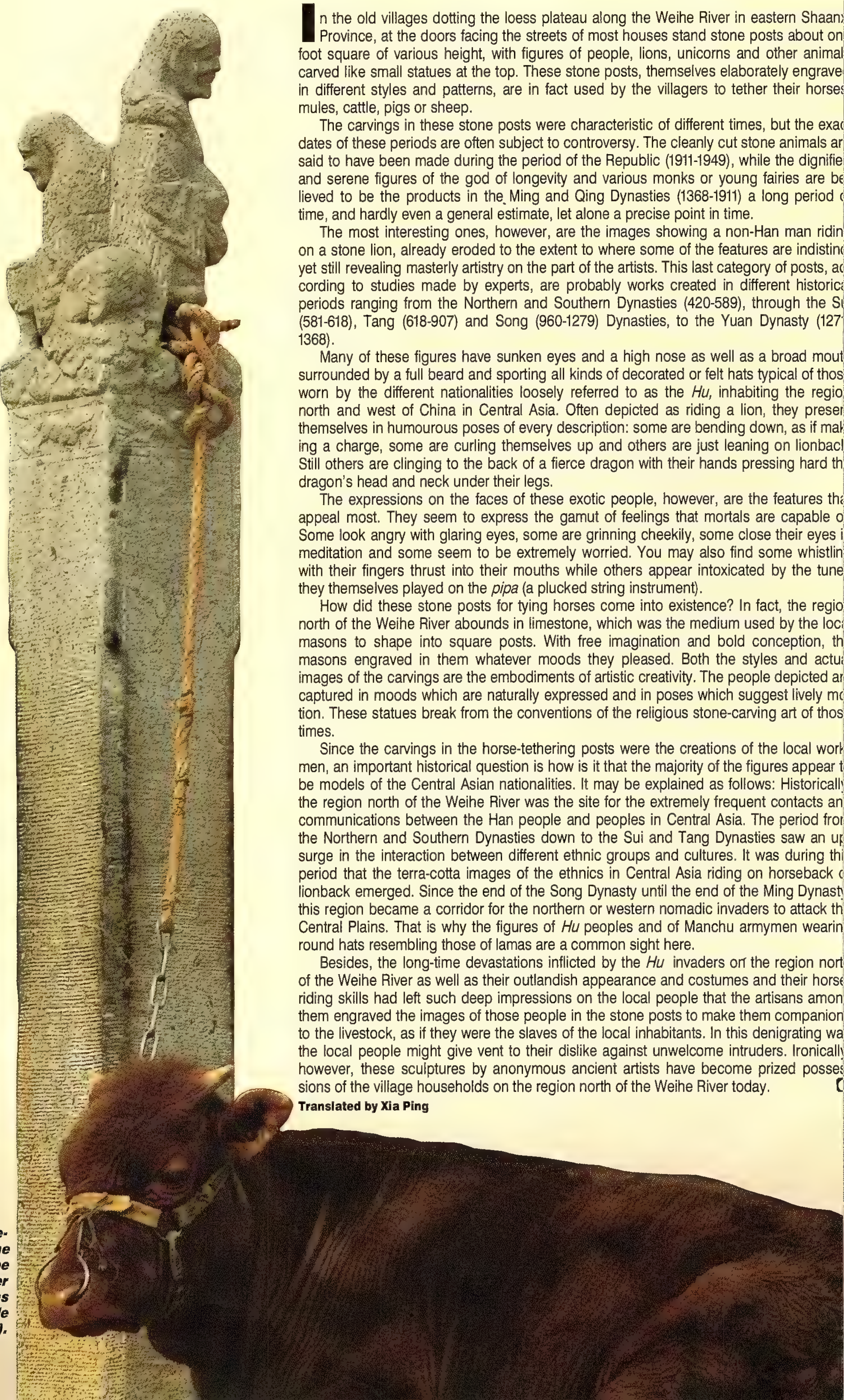
The expressions on the faces of these exotic people, however, are the features tha appeal most. They seem to express the gamut of feelings that mortals are capable o Some look angry with glaring eyes, some are grinning cheekily, some close their eyes i meditation and some seem to be extremely worried. You may also find some whistlin with their fingers thrust into their mouths while others appear intoxicated by the tune they themselves played on the *pipa* (a plucked string instrument).

How did these stone posts for tying horses come into existence? In fact, the regio north of the Weihe River abounds in limestone, which was the medium used by the loca masons to shape into square posts. With free imagination and bold conception, th masons engraved in them whatever moods they pleased. Both the styles and actua images of the carvings are the embodiments of artistic creativity. The people depicted ar captured in moods which are naturally expressed and in poses which suggest lively mo tion. These statues break from the conventions of the religious stone-carving art of thos times.

Since the carvings in the horse-tethering posts were the creations of the local work men, an important historical question is how is it that the majority of the figures appear t be models of the Central Asian nationalities. It may be explained as follows: Historically the region north of the Weihe River was the site for the extremely frequent contacts an communications between the Han people and peoples in Central Asia. The period from the Northern and Southern Dynasties down to the Sui and Tang Dynasties saw an up surge in the interaction between different ethnic groups and cultures. It was during thi period that the terra-cotta images of the ethnics in Central Asia riding on horseback c lionback emerged. Since the end of the Song Dynasty until the end of the Ming Dynasty this region became a corridor for the northern or western nomadic invaders to attack th Central Plains. That is why the figures of *Hu* peoples and of Manchu armymen wearin round hats resembling those of lamas are a common sight here.

Besides, the long-time devastations inflicted by the *Hu* invaders on the region nort of the Weihe River as well as their outlandish appearance and costumes and their horse riding skills had left such deep impressions on the local people that the artisans amon them engraved the images of those people in the stone posts to make them companion to the livestock, as if they were the slaves of the local inhabitants. In this denigrating wa the local people might give vent to their dislike against unwelcome intruders. Ironically however, these sculptures by anonymous ancient artists have become prized posses sions of the village households on the region north of the Weihe River today.

Translated by Xia Ping



Apart from horse-tethering, the stone post may also be used to tie other livestock such as mules, sheep, cattle or pigs (by Pan Ke).

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A Land of Mountains and Minorities

— One Week in Guizhou Province

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY ROBERTA RAINE

Just before departing for our trip to Guizhou, I happened across this quote, no doubt written by a seasoned traveller: "Discomfort is adventure misinterpreted." Having lived in China for a year and travelled there many times, I knew only too well how true this was, and I expected that in remote Guizhou Province it would be particularly apropos. I determined to keep this little saying in mind at all times, no matter how hard the hard seat, how heavy the cigarette smoke or how crowded the train station!

In preparing for our week-long holiday, I tried to obtain as much information on Guizhou as possible, and found to my dismay that there is almost nothing written in English about anywhere but the capital, Guiyang. The best source I found was a book called *Southwest China Off the Beaten Track* (1988), which had the most extensive information on the places we wanted to go to: Kaili and Zhenyuan, both accessible by train from Guiyang.

We had heard many contradictory opinions about Guiyang — some people said it was pretty, some ugly, some said it was very interesting, others that there was absolutely nothing to do. However, none of this prepared us for what we found when we arrived in the early hours of a cold April morning: a sprawling, grey city with dilapidated old buildings. It was an eerie sight, as coal smoke drifted up out of ancient-looking houses with crumbling walls and caved-in roofs. Amidst all this, standing grandly on the outskirts of the city, was the new and gleaming Guizhou Park Hotel, looking entirely out of place, like an oasis in a desert.

We had originally planned to spend a day in Guiyang, recuperating from our 18-hour train journey from Guilin in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. However, after walking around this desolate-looking city, we decided to head back to the train station and go directly to our first destination, the nearby city of Kaili.

As the capital of the Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture, home to many of China's Miao minority, Kaili is a small but lively city which the authorities are touting as a new tourist destination. To this end, many of the dirt roads are under construction, but it will most likely still be some time before the tourists start flocking here, as facilities are extremely basic.

There is only one hotel (that we could find) that accepted "foreign guests", the Yingpanpo Minority Guest House, a large, concrete, dormitory-like building, with double rooms for FEC¥60. Although the hotel has six floors, to save electricity the elevator only worked in the evenings. Like all houses in this region, there is no heat, and water only runs for a few hours a day, with hot water for half an hour in the evenings. The weather at this time of year is cold and overcast, but in winter it is even colder and in the summer it rains nearly every day, so we may have been there at the best possible time. This is another factor that may keep the droves of tourists away, or at least all but the most adventurous. Guizhou is definitely not a place for the comfort-seeker.

We spent our first day wandering around the streets of Kaili, a city small enough to easily see by foot, and found it a very interesting city with exceptionally friendly people. Although the city is inhabited by many minority people, a great deal of them, especially the younger ones, have abandoned their traditional costumes and look much like the Han Chinese. There was, however, a group of ever-vigilant Miao women just outside our hotel, trying to sel beautiful pieces of hand-made embroidery.

This fierce yet beautiful mask is used by the Miao people when they perform operas.

Walking around Kaili was fascinating markets were everywhere, with brightly coloured skeins of yarn on sale for making much-needed warm clothing, as well as all sorts of other daily necessities. There were plenty of noodle stalls, offering the local specialty of very spicy chilli and rice noodles in soup, plus plenty of other types of street food. Although the weather was cold, the atmosphere of the city was one o warmth and activity.

Near the hotel are two small shops tha sell only minority crafts: traditional costumes, embroidery, hats, masks, silve ornaments and other little trinkets, all exquisitely-made and stunningly beautiful. The minority women come from the many nearby villages to sell their handicrafts some of them antiques that have been in the family for generations, some more modern examples that take far less time to produce.

Quite probably, in years to come the antique pieces will be bought up and all tha will remain are the similar-looking pieces churned out for tourists. Still, we felt tha supporting this age-old craft, and thereby encouraging its continuation, was a worthy investment, and later on did in fact buy some extraordinary examples of their art.

On our next day in Kaili we went to one of the city's most attractive-sounding sights park called Jinquan (Golden Springs) ake Park, which was said to have a Dong inority drum tower. Following the map that e CITS office (next door to the hotel) gave s, we started walking towards the suburbs the city. The roads here too were under onstruction, so much so that the map eemed to be more wishful thinking than a flection of reality. At the end of the main ad our map told us that there was a min-ity museum, which I very much wanted to ee, and the Kaili Hotel, which we would ave happily moved to—had it been there. he museum was just as elusive, although it ould have been the large, newly-built uilding with an enormous pile of dirt in ont, but we never did find out as there was o sign and no way to get to the entrance.

We continued on, passing through some ery old villages with wooden houses, and ventually arrived at the entrance to the ark. In the summertime this park is quite usy, with pleasure boats on the lake and her activities, but in April it was very quiet deed.

The lake was small and the water low at is time of year, but we could well imagine ow beautiful it would be in the summer ter the rains have come. It is ringed by assive mountains, looking a bit like a cene from Switzerland, with alpine trees in e upper levels. We could see the stately-oking drum tower in the distance, and eaded in that direction. According to our guidebook, the tower was built in 1985 by two brothers and 30 assistants, who wanted to preserve and promote their culture. Behind the tower is a military cemetery, and behind that a hill, from which one can get a wonderful view of Kaili and the surrounding mountains.

Kaili would make an excellent base from which to explore the many tiny Miao villages nearby, where one can see people dressed in traditional clothes, observe life in a farming community and attend the many festivals the people around here hold. A Miao village called Shibing is four hours away by bus, from where one can take a boat up the beautiful Wuyang River as far as Zhenyuan, and there are many other villages worth visiting, such as Langde, Qingman and Leishan.

The CITS office has basic information on all these places, but when we asked them where we could buy bus tickets for Shibing, they said it was "not safe" for us to take the local bus, and would have to rent a private car (provided by them, with driver) for nearly FEC¥400! We then went to the bus station on our own and found that the price was less than Rmb¥5 and that they were perfectly willing to sell us tickets, but in the end we decided to go by train directly to Zhenyuan, the phrase "not safe" ringing ominously in our ears.

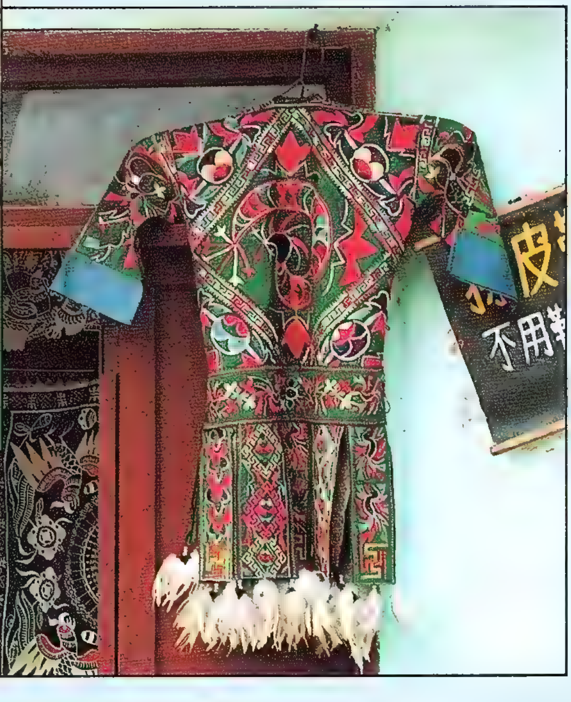
The train journey to Zhenyuan was only two and a half hours long, and afforded some of the most spectacular scenery we had seen so far. Towering mountains make up the majority of the terrain, with every bit of flat, or even remotely flat land, used for farming. The Miao villages lie in valleys great distances apart, and between them is so much land to till it seemed impossible that there could be enough people in the tiny hamlets to work the fields. Bright yellow rape flowers blanketed vast expanses of land, other fields lay fallow, and rice paddies covered the valley bottoms. The occassional Miao woman or water buffalo could be seen working the land, with wooden water-wheels providing the necessary irrigation.

When we arrived in Zhenyuan we were greeted by the same muddy roads we had just left in Kaili. Here, however, horses were in greater abundance, pulling both people and goods, along with all other imaginable means of transport. Zhenyuan is an ancient town built during the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368), and a great many of its old buildings are still intact. We put up for the night at one of Zhenyuan's many guest houses, but as in Kaili there were no signs in English indicating that it was a hotel. We were given a double room with a balcony for only Rmb¥28, from where we could sit and watch the town's goings-on.

The streets of Zhenyuan are wonderful for wandering, with food hawkers selling all sorts of local delicacies, my own favourite

he Wuyang River runs right through the eart of the ancient town of Zhenyuan.

A Miao costume now worn only for festivals, on sale in Kaili



the pickled vegetable-filled spring rolls, with a generous amount of the ubiquitous chilli peppers. There are countless little alleys and lanes to explore, in which are nestled old wooden houses, one of which even had paper windows in the traditional Chinese style. The pace of life is slow, probably little changed over the town's hundreds of years of existence.

Zhenyuan is also, I was told, a "tourist spot", but there were even fewer tourists here than in Kaili—in fact we were quite probably the only non-Chinese in the entire town. People were obviously unused to seeing foreigners in these parts, with a lot of staring and pointing taking place.

Up on a hill overlooking the town, which is divided down the middle by the Wuyang River, is *Sigongdian*, or the Four Palaces Temple. Getting there is actually the most interesting part: there are no signs in either Chinese or English, so one must ask directions and then proceed through winding back streets and tiny alleys which go ever upwards, until the temple comes into view. From there it is easy to follow the dirt path to the top, where one has a fantastic view of the town, the bright green river and the surrounding mountains.

The temple itself was built in 1886 in the Qing Dynasty and is a lovely structure, but totally empty inside. No one is there tending the place, so you can freely wander around inside the two-storey wooden building. Just behind the temple you can walk further uphill where some of the remains of the ancient city wall can be seen, over 2,000 years old. Land up here is also tilled by farmers, and there is even a farmhouse situated at the top, too remote for electricity to reach.

The other major sites of interest in Zhenyuan are two temple complexes right next to each other, called the Qinglong Cave Temple and the Zhongyuan Cave Temple, although the caves themselves take a back seat to the fantastic newly-refurbished buildings, built in Qing Dynasty style. There are no monks, and like the Four Palaces Temple, the buildings are almost completely empty. The local government is putting much effort into reconstructing the oldest part, so perhaps in the future there will be more activity inside.

I did find one room with a sign outside announcing that for five *mao* one could see a priest chanting sutras, two immortals playing chess, the Monkey King and other figures from Chinese history. Intrigued, I paid up and went in, only to be thoroughly disappointed by a room filled with mechanical life-sized dummies in soiled traditional costumes, the "monk" tapping on a wood block, two aged "gentlemen" playing a mechanized game of chess and so on. If this is the future of the entire complex, it will become nothing more than an amusement park for the curious, without a shred of religious feeling. Despite this odd little creation, the temple is well worth a visit. Its graceful curved arches, the delicately carved latticework and all the other artistic touches make this a truly impressive piece of workmanship.

Our trip almost at an end, we decided t stop over in Kaili before returning t Guiyang for our connecting flight to Hon Kong. Our purpose in revisiting Kaili was t buy some examples of the wonderful mir ority art available in shops and from th Miao women themselves. We purchase fantastic masks used by the local peopl in religious ceremonies, a beautiful embroidered baby carrier at least 80 years olc and several other pieces of embroidery, a antiques and in excellent condition.

For our final night in Guizhou, we decided to splash out and stay at the thre star Guizhou Park Hotel, the bright whi building we saw on our first trip to Guiyang Here we could have long, hot showers a any hour, western food and soft, plus carpets under our feet. To our dismay, the hotel's souvenir shop we saw tir reproductions of our masks on sale, quick dispelling the belief that ours were unique.

Signs such as this told us that ye Guizhou is becoming more and mo frequented by tourists, but few of the foreigners so far. The difficulty of gettin around, the climate and the very basic li ing conditions will most likely keep peop away for a few more years at least, so m advice is, go there now and avoid the rusl One other vital piece of advice is to brin someone with you who can speak Chines as there is no English anywhere, includin in train and bus stations. But in my opinio the challenge of journeying through suc rarely-visited and fascinating places is wh China travel is all about.

This fantastic piece of Miao embroidery is over 80 years old. It is made with a special "loop" stitch characteristic of old-style embroidery, but because this method is so time-consuming it is seldom seen in today's work.

The author on the path leading to the Fo Palaces Temple, overlooking Zhenyuan

GUANGXI CEREALS, OILS & FOODSTUFFS

廣西糧油食品

Guangxi Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation was founded in 1953. It is one of the leading import and export corporations in Guangxi, P.R.China, with its annual export volume exceeding 100 million U.S.dollars. There are about 150 items handled by this corporation which are sold to over 100 countries and regions including Hong Kong, Macau, Japan, Southeast Asia, America, Europe, Oceania, Middle and Near East, etc., and enjoying a good reputation in the international market.

Sub-branches:There are sub-branches in cities like Wuzhou, Beihai, Shenzhen, Guilin. Yulin and offices in Guangzhou and Zhanjiang.

Overseas agencies : Hong Kong Ng Hong Ltd. and Representative Office of Guangxi Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission in Paris, France.

Business Scope

Cereals, fats and oils, feeds, canned foods, refined sugar, dried and fresh fruits and vegetables, preserved fruits, quick-frozen fruits and vegetables, livestock and poultry, live and wild game, frozen and preserved meat, aquatic and marine products, rice and soybean products, wines and condiments and other foods.

General Manager : Mr. Zhu Zhenhua (Representative of Legal Person)

Deputy General Managers : Mr. Yang Xixiu, Mr.Wu Hanxin, Mr. Chen Xi, Mr. Hua Yun

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BUTTERFLY BRAND

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象山牌
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廣西壯族自治區糧油食品進出口公司
GUANGXI CEREALS, OILS & FOODSTUFFS
IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION
No. 137, Qixing Road, Nanning, Guangxi, China
Fax: 565794, 569563 Postcode: 530022
Telex: 48147 FOODS CN Tel: 551615, 560104
Cable: "CEROILFOOD" NANNING

BUSINESS TIPS

Great Potential at the Three Gorges

The city of Yichang in Hubei Province, the location of the Three Gorges Dam project, is expected to see a great increase in investment once construction on the dam begins. Tens of thousands of workers will be brought in to build the project, creating a huge market for service-oriented businesses. In addition, construction-related industries from China and abroad could flourish here, with many companies currently exploring possibilities. The rush to invest has already begun, and in the last year alone the number of overseas-funded enterprises in Yichang has risen from 40 to over 150.

New Zone in Sanya

Hainan Island's southern city of Sanya has opened a new special zone called the Nanxin Comprehensive Economic Development Zone, comprising 5,600 hectares of land available for development. The zone will be divided into several different areas, such as industry, tourism, tropical fruit farming, rubber farming and economic development. Situated nearby some of Sanya's most popular tourist sites, the zone has both excellent transport and communications facilities.

In the zone's industrial area, the focus will be on non-polluting industries such as tourist crafts, food processing, wood processing and building materials. Sixty-five hectares of land will be sold as real estate, and large areas are ideal for building tourist-related facilities. Special policies will be set up as incentive to invest in the zone, including low land prices, exemption from export tax and others.

Foreigners Allowed to Invest in Gold

During a recent International Symposium on Gold Mining Technology, China reaffirmed its commitment to expand and open up its gold industry, previously closed to foreign investors. China's major gold producing regions in Shandong, Hebei and Shaanxi provinces wish to speed up the development of gold production, therefore foreign investment is now allowed, but only by firms involved in gold mining. The country is also planning to build ten new, large-scale gold production areas and renovate its old mines in a bid to boost output.

Beijing Suburb Gets New Development Area

Due to its convenient location and cheap land prices, a new industrial zone 20 kilometres outside of Beijing is expected to be a great success. In the Liangxiang Industrial Development Area, land is available to investors at prices ranging from US$60 to US$86 per square metre and will be able to be used for up to 50 years. Officials are hoping that both domestic and foreign investors will start up firms dealing in building materials, new technology, electronics, machine building, new energy and energy-saving technologies.

Being located in a suburb of Beijing, three highways run through the area, two train stations are nearby and a naval airport will be available for civilian use within two years. Already several joint ventures have begun construction there, and firms from many countries have expressed an interest in investing.

Changchun Made a Special Zone

The northern city of Changchun in Jilin Province has been approved by the State Council as a special zone, called the Changchun Economic and Technological Development Zone. The new zone will be able to offer the same preferential policies as China's open coastal cities, and will focus on setting up industrial, scientific and technological projects. The 30-square-kilometre zone will be opened in phases, with its first phase to cover 10 square kilometres of land.

Trade Fair in Xiamen

Fujian Province's Special Economic Zone of Xiamen will be holding the '93 Fujian Investment and Trade Fair from September 8-12. Sponsored by Fujian, Guizhou, Shaanxi and Shanxi provinces plus the cities of Nanjing and Xiamen, the trade fair will focus on soliciting direct foreign investment, export and import arrangements, engineering projects and labour export. Over 2,000 foreign business people will be invited to attend the fair, which will include news briefings and forums on trade and the economic relations of these areas.

Projects in Hebei Seek Overseas Partners

Located just outside Hebei Province's capital of Shijiazhuang, the city of Gaocheng has recently opened 52 projects for foreign investment and co-operation. The projects cover areas such as the chemical industry, power, textiles, food, feed processing and medicine. Last year the city established the Liangchun Economic and Technological Development Zone and has already signed 47 contracts with foreign business people worth a total of US$144 million in investments.

City on North Korean Border Sets Up Zone

Separated from North Korea by only a river, Liaoning Province's city of Dandong has set up an international economic co-operation zone to encourage cross-border trade and investment. The largest such zone in China, at present 45 businesses have been established, but officials are hoping that number will reach 1,400 by the year 2000. Due to its location, the city of Dandong has over 100 firms doing cross-border trade and has signed contracts worth US$125 million in foreign investment.

The setting up of the Dandong zone means that besides the State's preferential policies, companies here will also enjoy special treatment to encourage trade, and controls on labour and capital will be relaxed. Dandong is hoping to attract industries in fields such as export processing, tourism, information, storage and transport by offering co-operative arrangements for new businesses, companies processing imported materials or those doing compensation trade.

Jiangsu Corporation Welcomes Investment

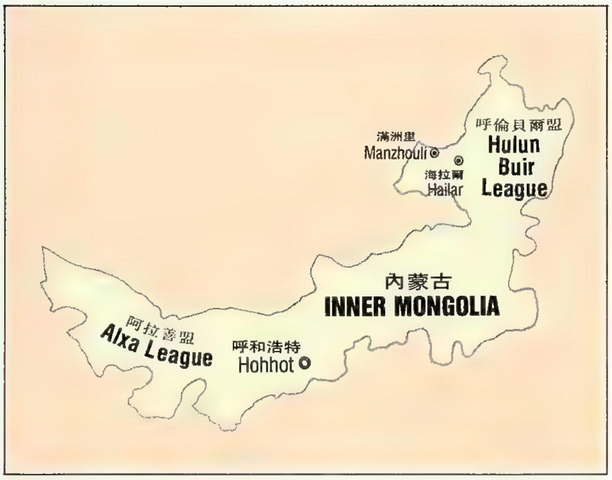
The Jiangsu State Farm Agribusiness Corporation, with headquarters in Nanjing and owning over 140,000 hectares of land, is seeking foreign investment. In addition to its vast agricultural lands, the corporation has also developed industries that produce and export garments, machinery, electronics, pharmaceuticals and other products. The corporation has the capacity to manufacture 10 million garments per year, and has an annual export volume of US$40 million. So far companies from Japan, Australia, Hong Kong and Taiwan have set up over 30 joint ventures with the corporation, which hopes to see more of this in the future.

Strong Incentives to Invest in Hubei

Foreign companies, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macau have all been offered specific preferential policies if they invest in the Hubei Reclamation Company. Depending on the nature of the enterprise, land use fees will be waived or reduced for the first three or four years of business, with additional incentives for people from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macau.

Joint and co-operative ventures will enjoy income tax breaks and exemption from local income taxes for several years, with special emphasis on export-oriented and high-tech enterprises. Most companies will not need import certificates, and foreign-funded enterprises will have the right to control their management structure and hire and fire workers according to their needs. These companies will also be given priority use of water, electricity and communications.

Trading and Investing in Hulun Buir League



Bordering Heilongjiang Province on the east, Hulun Buir League is a large area of land in the north-easternmost part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. The league has an area of 253,000 square kilometres and in 1991 it had a population of 2,598,000 people. Besides the main Han and Mongol nationalities, there are 33 other minority ethnic groups living in the league. Hulun Buir League encompasses within it four cities and nine banners (equivalent to a county). Hailar City, with a population of 200,000, is the political and cultural centre of the league.

Hulun Buir League has six trading centres, including four for trade with Russia and two with the Republic of Mongolia. A freight transport network of railways, highways and waterways has been built and has an annual transport capacity of 10 million tons. Railway transport in the league is convenient, with the Harbin-Manzhouli Railway passing through four cities and two banners, then linking up with the Trans-Siberian Railway in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Travelling by air to the league is also easy, with flights several times a week between Hailar and Beijing, and also between Hailar and Hohhot.

A Favourable Environment for Foreign Investment

In the last four years, the investment climate here has improved greatly. The league is opening up to the outside world and a basic framework of reform and economic development has been set up. Examples of this are the completion of the Hailar flyovers, the implementation of the first phase of the Dongshan civil airport project, and the opening of a section of Highway 301 between the cities of Hailar and Yakeshi.

With a view to attracting foreign investment, and in light of the preferential policies adopted in the open coastal areas and special economic zones, the government of Inner Mongolia has worked out its own preferential policies. These policies offer even better preferential treatment than in the open coastal areas, in particular regarding taxation (including income tax), land use, the repayment of loans, profit-sharing ratios, and the supply of energy, materials and funds. Statistics show that the value of border trade in Hulun Buir League is two-thirds the total value of trade in all of Inner Mongolia. The league has established business ties with some 20 countries and regions including the CIS, Mongolia, Eastern Europe, the USA, Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

Prospective Areas for Foreign Investment

There are over 50 Sino-foreign joint ventures in Hulun Buir League. The export commodities here are divided into nine categories and have a total of 78 product lines. The main commodities include soybeans, dairy products, canned fish, mutton, pork, carpets, honey, casings, eiderdown, garments, fur caps, leather boots, potatoes and more.

Last year, Hulun Buir League held talks on economic and technical co-operation, during which over 80 projects for co-operation and investment were proposed for consideration by business people from abroad. These projects fall into the following categories: non-ferrous metals, electronics, textiles, the metallurgical industry, machinery, the chemical industry, the pharmaceutical industry, farming, stockbreeding, transportation and tourism. Foreign business people interested in these projects may approach the relevant departments and liaison offices listed below.

Translated by Chen Jiaji

Category	Contact Department / Person	Telephone
Non-ferrous Metals	Hulun Buir League Planning Committee 12 Shengli Ave., Hailar	22980
Metallurgy & Machinery	Hailar Machinery Factory (Mr. Liu Wenshu)	34822
	Hailar Electrical Machinery Plant Luwei Rd., Hailar (Mr. Qiao Fengming)	32460
Construction Materials	Hailar Economic Co-operation Committee	34392
Electronics	Hailar Electronic Equipment & Apparatus Factory 2 Jianshe Ave., Hailar (Mr. Yu Dasheng)	21753
Textiles	Hulun Buir League Planning Committee	22131
	Hulun Buir League Economic Co-operation Office	22131
Chemicals & Medicine	Hailar Economic Co-operation Committee	34392
Transportation	Hulun Buir League Planning Committee	22804
Agriculture & Forestry	Hulun Buir League Forestry Bureau (Mr. Wu Liya)	22524
Tourism	Hulun Buir League Planning Committee	23724

Major Hotels in Heilongjiang and Hebei Provinces

Harbin, Heilongjiang

Beifang Mansions
北方大廈
120 Huayuan Street, Nangang, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150001
Tel: 3643061
Opened 1959
380 rooms and suites
Located in the city centre, 40 km from airport, 500 m from railway station
Facilities: Chinese restaurants, banquet hall, beauty salon, grand theatre (1,000 seats)

Beiguo Hotel
北國飯店
326 Fendou Road, Nangang, Harbin, Heilongjiang
Tel: 3641410
Opened 1983
54 rooms
Facilities: Chinese and local restaurants, big and small conference rooms

Beixiu Hotel
北秀賓館
Songhuajiang Street, Nangang, Harbin, Heilongjiang
Opened 1984
64 rooms
Located at the south of the railway station
Facilities: 11 big and small conference rooms, restaurants, shopping gallery, beauty salon

Beiyuan Hotel
北苑飯店
76 Hongjun Street, Nangang, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150001
Tel: 3638761, 3643146
Opened September 1980
264 rooms
Located opposite the railway station, 40 km from airport
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, banquet halls, revolving restaurant, dancing hall, beauty salon, bar, shopping arcade

Daqing Hotel
大慶賓館
13 Guomin Street, Harbin, Heilongjiang
Tel: 3636006, 3637241
98 rooms
Located 40 km from airport, 1 km from railway station

Dingxiang Mansions
丁香大廈
180 Jingyang Street, Daowai, Harbin, Heilongjiang
Tel: 4686001
192 rooms
Located 40 km from airport, 2 km from railway station

Friendship Palace (West Building)
友誼宮(西樓)
57 Youyi Road, Daowai, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150010
Tel: 4616146
92 rooms
Located 35 km from airport, 3.5 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese restaurants, big and small conference rooms, grand theatre, dancing hall, shopping gallery

Garden Hotel
花園邨賓館
10 Haiguan Street, Nangang, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150001
Tel: 3630911, 3635782
117 rooms
Located 40 km from airport, 500 m from railway station

Harbin International Hotel
哈爾濱國際飯店
124 Dazhi Street, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150001
Tel: 3641441   Telex: 87081 GUOLU CN
Fax: (0451) 325651
GM: Liu Yushan
Opened 1949
144 rooms   Rates: US$45-400
Located in the city centre, 40 km from airport, 500 m from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport, Rmb ¥150; railway station Rmb ¥10
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, conference rooms, business centre, gym, bar, karaoke, massage

Harbin Liangmao Mansion
哈爾濱糧貿大廈
13 Beima Road, Daowai, Harbin, Heilongjiang
Tel: 4686111
101 rooms
Located 40 km from airport, 3 km from railway station

Harbin Modern Hotel
馬迭爾賓館

129 Zhongyang Avenue, Daoli, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150010
Tel: 4615846   Telex: 87075
Fax: 414997
GM: Liu Liankun
Opened 1913
144 rooms   Rates: US$54/76/386
Located in the city centre, 39 km from airport, 2 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, business centre, beauty salon, conference room, massage, dancing hall, bar, coffee shop

Harbin Overseas Chinese Hotel
哈爾濱華僑飯店
52 Hongjun Road, Nangang, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150001
Tel: 3641266   Fax: 323429
GM: Hou Jun Lin
Opened 1956
387 rooms   Rates: Standard US$16, suite US$73/96
Located 40 km from airport
Taxi fare to/from airport, FEC¥72
Facilities: Business centre, conference room, beauty salon, clinic, gym, billiard room, bar, coffee shop

Jinxing Hotel
金星賓館
Wangzhao Xincun, Dongli District, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150040
Tel: 2624729
120 rooms
Located 40 km from airport, 3 km from railway station

Milky Way (Yinhe) Hotel
銀河賓館
230 Zhongshan Road, Nangang, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150001
Tel: 2620707   Telex: 87023 HVMX CN
Fax: 228375
320 rooms
Located 40 km from airport, 1 km from railway station
Facilities: Trade hall, theatre, gym, shop, bar

Peace Hotel
和平邨賓館
109 Zhongshan Road, Nangang, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150001
Tel: 2620101
270 rooms
Located 40 km from airport, 500 m from railway station
Facilities: Chinese restaurant, dancing hall, conference hall, massage, beauty salon

Swan Hotel
天鵝飯店
73 Zhongshan Road, Nangang, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150036
Tel: 2620201   Telex: 87080 TIANE CN
Fax: (0451) 224895
Opened 1984
250 rooms
Located 40 km from airport, 6 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, bars, shopping arcade, conference hall, beauty salon, karaoke, multi-function rooms, tennis court, dancing hall

Tianzhu Hotel
天竹賓館
14 Songhuajiang Street, Nangang, Harbin, Heilongjiang
Tel: 3643725
158 rooms
Located 40 km from airport

Wangjiang Hotel
望江賓館
89 Hetu Street, Harbin, Heilongjiang 150076
Tel: 4606128
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, dancing hall, shopping arcade, karaoke

Qiqihar, Heilongjiang

Hecheng Hotel
鶴城賓館
4 Wenhua Street, Qiqihar, Heilongjiang 161005
Telex: 472669   Telex: 87124 QHRGL CN
Opened 1987
83 rooms and suites
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, bar, shopping arcade, disco, billiard room, beauty salon

Hong'an Guesthouse
紅岸賓館
Tuanjie Street, Fularji District, Qiqihar, Heilongjiang 161042
Tel: 84383
271 beds

Hubin Hotel
湖濱館店
4 Wenhua Street, Qiqihar, Heilongjiang 161005
Tel: 72081
298 beds
Facilities: Conference rooms

Longjiang Guesthouse
龍江賓館
57 Longhua Road, Qiqihar, Heilongjiang
Tel: 27981
350 beds

Nenjiang Hotel
嫩江賓館
7 Fengheng Road, Longsha District, Qiqihar, Heilongjiang 161005
Tel: 472686
GM: Zheng Guisheng
Opened 15 February 1985
120 rooms   Rates: US$30
Located 12 km from airport, 4 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport, FEC¥30
Facilities: Conference rooms, dancing hall, billiard room, beauty salon

ludanjiang, Heilongjiang

aoyuewan Hotel
月灣賓館
ear the Jingpo Lake, Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang 157400
el: (Switchboard)
8 beds

eishan Hotel
山賓館
nhua Road, Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang 157011
el: 25734
50 beds

ngpohu Hotel
泊湖賓館
ear Jingpo Lake, Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang 157438
el: 244091
00 beds

ngpo Mountain Villa Hotel
泊山莊賓館
ear Jingpo Lake, Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang
el: 244012
20 beds

ludanjiang Hotel
丹江賓館
uanghua Street, Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang 150001
el: 25633
pened 1983
50 beds
acilities: Restaurants, banquet hall, conference rooms,
shopping arcade, dancing hall

hangye Mansion Hotel
業大廈賓館
aiping Road, Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang 157048
el: 21684
50 beds

ichun, Heilongjiang

ailing Guesthouse
嶺賓館
ailing District, Yichun, Heilongjiang 153106
el: (Switchboard)
3 beds

angxiang Hotel
鄉賓館
ngxiang Forestry Bureau, Yichun, Heilongjiang 153106
el: 04682, 24785
M: Zhou Manjin
pened December 1983
2 rooms Rates: Standard US$20, suite US$40
ocated in the city centre
cilities: Shopping arcade, dancing hall

ongxue Hotel
雪賓館
onghe Road, Yichun, Heilongjiang 153000
el: 2491, 2814
58 beds

aoshan Mountain Villa
山莊賓館
aoshan Town, Yichun, Heilongjiang 152514
el: 405
70 beds
acilities: Restaurant, shopping arcade

ichun Hotel
春賓館
haoyang Road, Yichun, Heilongjiang 153000
el:.3471, 3782
2 rooms
acilities: Restaurant, conference rooms

Vudalianchi, Heilongjiang

ongquan Hotel
泉賓館
hongyang Street, Wudalianchi, Heilongjiang 154500
el: 729
38 rooms and suites
Located near The Wudalianchi Lakes
Facilities: Restaurants (big and small)

Dorbod Mongol Autonomous County, Heilongjiang

Tianhu Hotel
天湖賓館
Taikang Town, Dorbod, Heilongjiang
Tel: 22526

Around Xingkai Lakes, Heilongjiang

Dangbi Town Summer Resort
檔壁鎮避暑山莊
Tel: (Switchboard)

Jixi Sanatorium
雞西療養院
Tel: (Switchboard)

Chengde, Hebei

Chengde Guesthouse for Diplomatic Missions
承德外交人員賓館
Wulie Road, Chengde, Hebei 067000
Tel: 221970, 221980, 221967 Fax: (0314) 221967
GM: Tang Lin Feng
Opened 17 August 1990
98 rooms and suites Rates: US$25-30
Located in the heart of the city, about 3 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, conference rooms, banquet hall, billiard room, beauty saion, shopping arcade, bar

Chengde Guesthouse
承德賓館(南樓)
Nanyingzi Street, Chengde, Hebei 067000
Room rates: Standard FEC¥30-110, superior FEC¥350, suite FEC¥500

Mongolian Yurts Holiday Village
蒙古包度假村
Wanshuyuan, Mountain Resort, Chengde, Hebei 067000
Tel: 777769
46 rooms Rates: FEC¥110-130
Facilities: Multi-function hall, conference rooms, bar, restaurants, shopping arcade

Yiwang Building Hotel
倚望樓賓館
No. 1 East Road, Bifeng Gate, Chengde, Hebei 067000
Tel: 224528
Room rates: Standard FEC¥160, superior FEC¥350, suite FEC¥500

Yunshan Hotel
雲山飯店
6 Nanyuanjie Road East, Chengde, Hebei 067000
Tel: 226171, 226172, 225649 Telex: 27727 YSHCD CN
GM: Meng Zonghai
230 rooms and suites Rates: Standard FEC¥170, suite FEC¥400/800/1200
Located 500 m from city centre and railway station

Qinhuangdao, Hebei

Beidaihe Jinshan Hotel
北戴河金山賓館
4 Dongsan Road, Beidaihe, Qinhuangdao, Hebei 066100
Tel: (0335) 441678, 441748
Telex: 271053 JSH CN
Fax: (0335) 442478
GM: Wang Kezhong
Opened October 1986
245 rooms and suites Rates: FEC¥54
Located 40 km from airport, 18 km from railway station
Taxi fare to/from airport, FEC¥120; railway station, FEC¥50
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, conference hall, bowling, billiard room, tennis, sauna, gym, karaoke, swimming pool

Chinese National Chemical Import & Export Corporation Nandaihe Holiday Village
中國化工進出口總公司南戴河度假村
Nandaihe Tourist Development Area, Qinhuangdao, Hebei 066100
Tel: (0335) 442807, 442803
Telex: 271078 SNSHC CN
Fax: 442831
GM: Liu Yongsheng
Opened June 1989
117 rooms and suites Rates: US$38
Located 35 km from airport, 5 km from railway station
Taxe fare to/from airport, US$12; railway station, US$2
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, banquet room, business centre, conference room, billiard room, gym, disco, tennis court, beauty salon, shopping arcade, bar

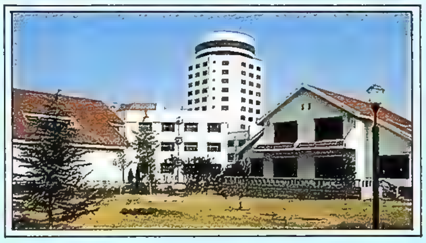
Diplomatic Personnel Beidaihe Guesthouse
外交人員北戴河賓館
1 Baosan Road, Beidaihe, Qinhuangdao, Hebei 066100
Tel: 441287 Fax: 441807
154 rooms
Located 35 km from airport, 15 km from railway station

Haiyue Hotel
海岳大廈

Yingbin Road, Haigang District, Qinhuangdao, Hebei 066004
Tel: 335760, 335769
GM: Shen Jia Gui
Opened November 1987
102 rooms and suites Rates: Standard US$18, suite US$30
Located 15 km from airport, 1 km from railway station

Qinhuangdao Cindic Hotel
秦皇島信誼大酒店
Yingbin Road, Qinhuangdao, Hebei 066001
Tel: 332243 Telex: 271042 QHCHL CN
105 rooms Rates: US$50-125
Located 12 km from airport, 500 m from railway station

Qinhuangdao North Star Holiday Village
秦皇島北辰度假村



20 Wenti Road, Haigang District, Qinhuangdao, Hebei 066004
Tel: (0335) 351083 Telex: 271151 QBHI CN
Fax: (0335) 351263
GM: Wang Ping
Opened May 1991
301 rooms and suites Rates: Standard US$44, suite US$93
Located 18 km from airport, 10 km from railway station
Facilities: Chinese restaurants, conference rooms, coffee shop, bars, business centre, gym, billiard room, karaoke, dancing hall, shopping arcade, disco

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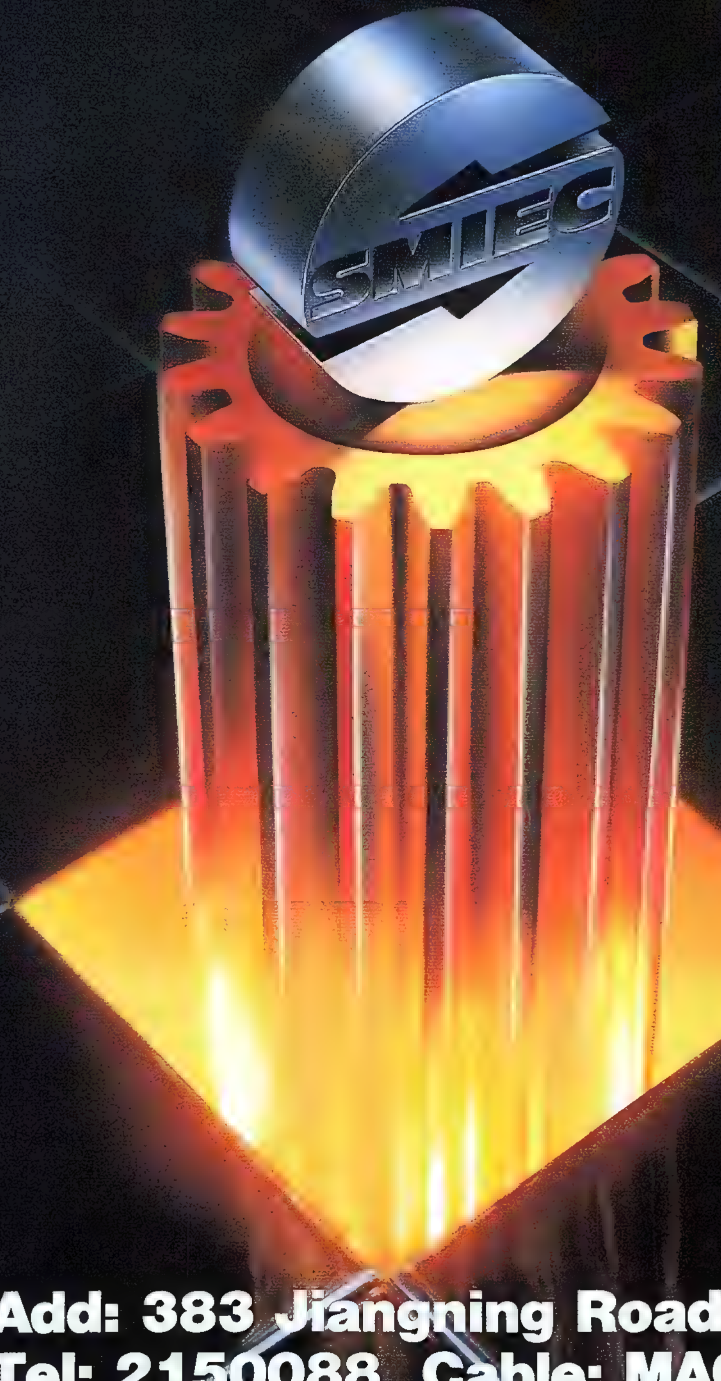

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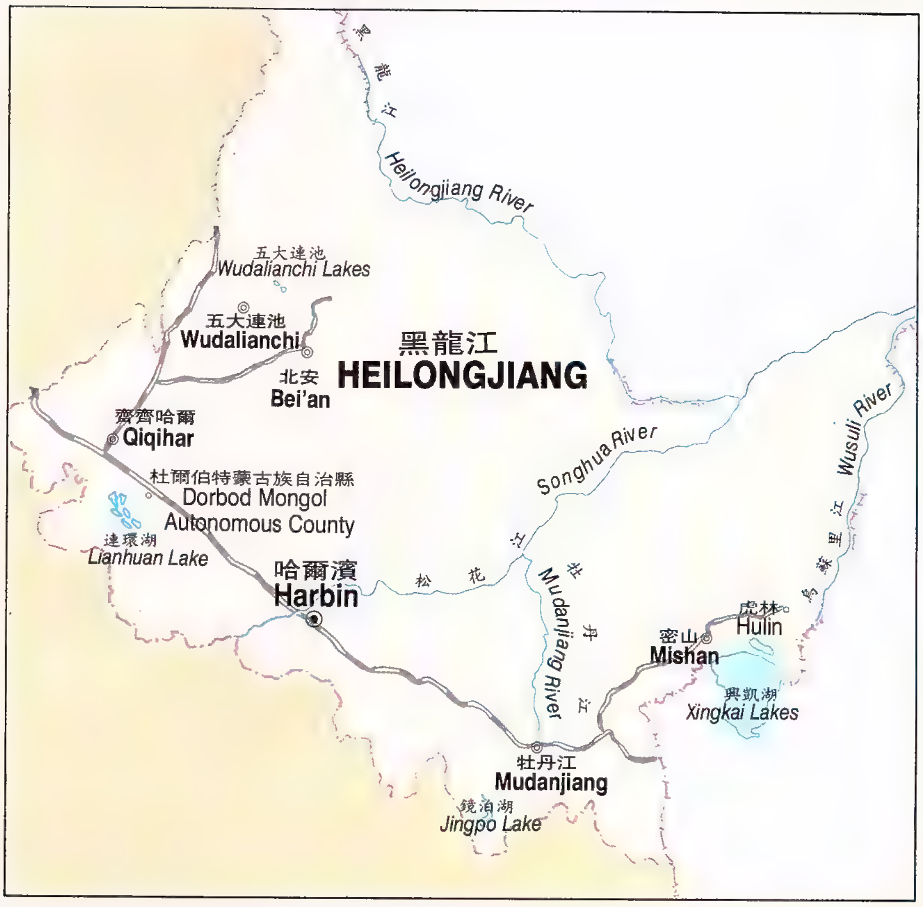
Telex: 33066 SHCMC CN Fax: 86-21-2153544

A Guide to Visiting Heilongjiang's Four Lake Districts



The four major lakes in Heilongjiang — Jingpo Lake, the Xingkai Lakes, Wudalianchi Lakes and Lianhuan Lake — each has its own particular charm and appeal. Tourist facilities are quite good at all four places, and all are accessible by public transportation.

The Eastern Route

Jingpo Lake and the Xingkai Lakes are situated east of Harbin and can be reached via the city of Mudanjiang, a five-hour train ride from Harbin.

Jingpo Lake

Situated 110 kilometres from Mudanjiang, public buses and tourist buses travel regularly to Jingpo Lake. The road is smooth and wide, thus it takes just two hours to get to the Jingpo Mountain Villa near the lake. Large and small leisure boats are available at the lake.

About half an hour from the village by foot are the Diaoshuilou Waterfalls, which can also be reached by bus. Chair lifts are provided to take visitors to the summit, where one can rest or have a meal at the Korean Nationality Tourist Village.

The Greater and Lesser Xingkai Lakes

To reach the Xingkai Lakes on the Sino-Russian border, one must first go to the city of Mishan, a seven-hour train journey from Mudanjiang. There is also a 14-hour direct train from Harbin to Mishan. The Xingkai Lakes are located 50 kilometres from Mishan and are accessible by public bus. At the lakes lodging is available at the Xingkai Hotel and the Dangbi Town Summer Resort.

Another possibility is to get together a group of friends and rent a 10-person air-conditioned light bus to visit the lakes. From Mishan to the lakes and back should cost about Rmb¥400. Between the Lesser and Greater Xingkai Lakes is Liushagang, where the quiet and clean Jixi Sanatorium is located.

The Northern Route

Both the Wudalianchi Lakes and Lianhuan Lake can be reached using the city of Bei'an as a base. Alternatively, one can go directly by train from Harbin to Taikang to visit Lianhuan Lake, and then continue north to Wudalianchi.

Wudalianchi Lakes

To reach the city of Wudalianchi, one must take a five-hour train from Harbin to Bei'an, then take a bus for one more hour to Wudalianchi. Around the lakes there are over 30 sanatoriums and parks. The population of the city is under 10,000, and the two most popular tourist hotels are the Longquan Hotel and the Wudalianchi Hotel. At the lakes one can indulge in mud baths, medicinal springs and mineral water treatments, said to be beneficial to the health.

Lianhuan Lake

Situated 20 kilometres northwest of the town of Taikang in Dorbod Mongol Autonomous County, this lake is accessible by train from either Bei'an or Harbin. If travelling via Bei'an, get off at Qiqihar, change to a train for Harbin and then get off at Taikang. From there public buses will take you to the lake. If time permits, one can visit the Zhalong Nature Reserve and see the many species of birds, such as red-crowned cranes, that live there.

Standard hunting lodges are available by the lake, the best seasons for hunting being mid-April or mid-September.

Peng Zhenge

Entertainment Facilities Around Nandaihe

In recent years the Qinhuangdao area has considerably improved its tourist facilities. What used to be a summer resort for the powerful and wealthy is now an official "tourist zone", with a wide variety of attractions designed to satisfy all visitors. In addition to lying on the beach, swimming, sand skiing and horse-riding, there are now also a number of entertainment complexes located near Nandaihe.

One of the most popular is the **Water Amusement Park**, which has over ten water slides of different heights. The park is the biggest of its type in Asia. If you prefer boating, the **Aquatic Entertainment Centre** offers deluxe cruises that tour the "Gold Coast" region. One can also go parachuting, ride in motorboats or yachts, or go row-boating.

For the more culturally-minded visitors, there are several options. The **Round-the-World Palace** is a miniature "world", with reproductions of scenes from over 20 countries, showing different customs, animals, architecture and so on. The **Journey to the West Palace** is based on the Chinese classic novel *Journey to the West,* which tells the story of the monk Tripitaka and the Monkey King's trip to India to obtain Buddhist scriptures.

The most well-designed cultural attraction is **Emperor Qin's Palace,** a reproduction of a palace once built here for Emperor Qin Shihuang (246-210 B.C.). In fact, Qinhuangdao means "Emperor Qin's Island". A famous monarch during the Warring States Period, the emperor is most remembered for having unified the country and standardized Chinese characters. The palace teaches visitors about how the emperor lived and the history of that period. Using miniature and life-sized figures and high-tech sound and lighting, the palace gives visitors a glimpse into life in China 2,000 years ago.

Places of Interest in Inner Mongolia

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region borders on Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning in the east, Hebei, Shanxi, Shaanxi and Ningxia in the south, and Gansu in the west. These neighbouring provinces and regions are comparatively developed in both industry and agriculture, whereas Inner Mongolia is noted mainly for its animal husbandry.

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region covers a vast expanse of land, an area of 1,183,000 square kilometres equal to about one-eighth of China's total territory. It is the third largest of all the provinces and autonomous regions in the country, next only to Xinjiang and Tibet. Inner Mongolia's population of 20 million includes the Mongolians, plus the Han, Daur, Oroqen, Ewenki and Korean nationalities. Rail, road and air transportation have been developed in the region, making travel there very convenient.

Han Dynasty Ruins

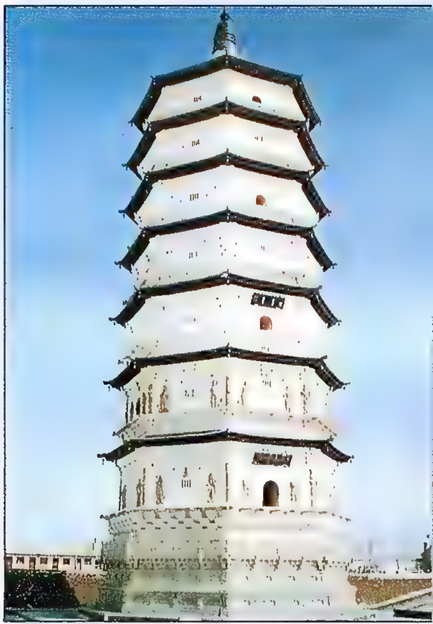
Located on the Laoha River about 60 kilometres from Ningcheng County (near the borders of Hebei and Liaoning) is an ancient Han-dynasty city. Called Black City Ancient Ruins, it has both inner and outer city walls.

The inner city wall is 750 metres in length from east to west and 500 metres from south to north. What remains today is a wall eight to nine metres high, with a foundation 15 metres wide. On the four sides of the inner city walls are four rectangular gates, outside of which are small fortified watch-towers locally known as Black Cities. The outer city wall encircles the inner wall, and apart from one section of the southern wall which was destroyed by the Laoha River, the layout of the outer city wall can still be seen.

Inside the inner city wall remains from the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220) have been unearthed. On the ground near the outer city wall are shards of pottery from the Jin (1115-1234) and Liao (916-1125) dynasties. In the central-southern part of the outer city, half a kilometre from the Laoha River, there is a site where workshops and kilns made coins during the Wang Mang Regime (9-24). The site covers an area of 6,000 square metres. In the southern part of the ancient city rows of stone column bases have been discovered which are believed to be building sites. The whole city is well laid out and is an excellent example of ancient architectural design.

The Pagoda of the 10,000 Volume Buddhavatamsakamahavaipulya-sutra

The Pagoda of the 10,000 Volume Buddhavatamsakamahavaipulya-sutra, locally known as the White Pagoda, is located in Baita Village in Baoheshao Township, 15 kilometres to the east of Hohhot. It is a 42-metre-high, seven-storey octagonal brick pagoda built to store Buddhist classic scriptures called the Buddhavatamsakamahavaipulya-sutra. Volumes of these scriptures were kept at a shrine inside the pagoda until the Kangxi Period (1662-1722) of the Qing Dynasty.



Later, due to the subsequent chaos caused by war, all the Buddhist scriptures were lost. On the pagoda itself are inscriptions written by Jin, Yuan and Ming dynasty travellers, some in ancient Syrian and Persian, proving that the area has been a sacred place for both Chinese and foreigners since ancient times. The top of the pagoda has been re-plated with 750 kilograms of brass, and its original features have been restored.

The Five Stupas

The Five Stupas are located on Five-Stupa Temple Street in the city of Hohhot.

During the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) the tructure was a part of Cideng Temple, but he other buildings belonging to Cideng Temple were destroyed long ago, and today only the stupas remain.

The base of the structure is composed of wo parts: the foundation and the platform. The foundation is made of white stone, on op of which is a platform nearly eight metres high. Around the circumference of he platform are Buddhist sculptures carved n relief. On the platform are five small stupas, the one in the middle being seven storeys high and those on the four sides four storeys high. All five stupas have their own base.

These stupas represent a high peak in architectural art and are a rare example of a Qing-dynasty religious structure.

The Dragon Fountain Temple

The Dragon Fountain Temple is located at the foot of Lion Cliff about three kilometres to the northwest of the town of inshan in Harqin Banner, located in the vicinity of Chifeng City. From the stone ablets that are housed in the temple, it may be inferred that it was built at the beginning of the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368).

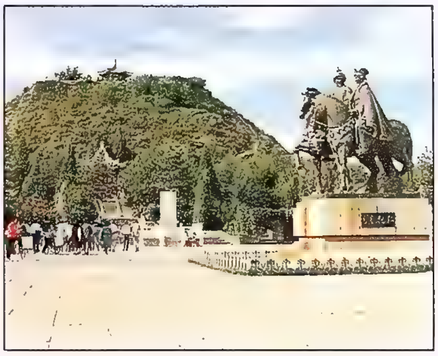
On the eastern side of the Dragon Fountain Temple, halfway up the mountain, is a small grotto with two Buddha figures inside. About 15 metres northwest of the temple is an ancient well which never runs dry and is known as the Dragon Fountain, hence the name of the temple.

The Dragon Fountain Temple, though having been renovated many times, has maintained its original features. For years it has been neglected, but today is still in repairable condition. The Yuan-dynasty stone tablets and stone lions in the temple in particular are important for the study of Yuan history.

The temple faces south and sits 350 metres above the Xibo River. Behind it are precipitous cliffs, in front is a winding stream which converges with the Xibo River, and all around it are forests and streams – a beautiful location for a temple. The temple is built against the mountain slope in three levels, occupying a space of about 5,000 square metres.

The Tomb of Wang Zhaojun

The tomb of Wang Zhaojun, located on the southern bank of the Dahei River nine kilometres south of the old city of Hohhot, is a large man-made earthen mound over the grave site of Wang Zhaojun. It is 33 metres high and covers an area of over 30,000 square metres. Although for 2,000 years it has been eroded by wind and rain, the layers of compressed earth are still clearly visible today.



In 33 B.C. Wang Zhaojun, a girl in the Han court, went to marry the ruler of the Huns on the northern border in order to cement relations between the Han people and the Huns. Since that time, the two nationalities have lived together peacefully.

Today, Wang Zhaojun's tomb is well taken care of by gardeners who have created a beautiful, serene atmosphere. Green pine and cypress trees grow all around the tomb, and towers and walkways have been constructed.

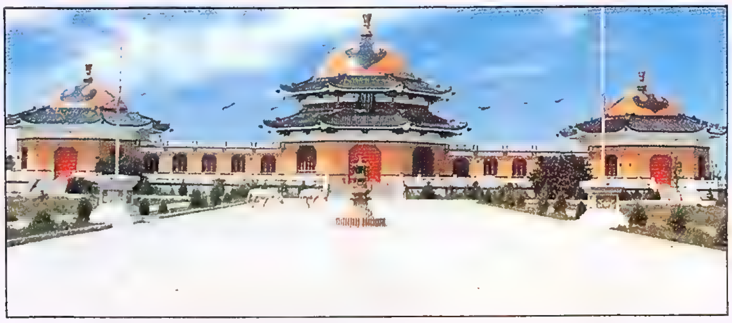
The Genghis Khan Mausoleum

The Genghis Khan Mausoleum is located 15 kilometres northeast of Ejin Horo Banner in Ih Ju League. Ih Ju means "big temple" and Ejin Horo "imperial tomb" in Mongolian. But the "big temple" and the "imperial tomb" both refer to the Genghis Khan Mausoleum.

The Genghis Khan Mausoleum is a structure built in traditional Mongolian architectural style, with a graveyard that covers an area of over 55,000 square metres. The main building consists of an imitation Yuan-dynasty city gate tower and three inter-connecting halls resembling yurts. The umbrella-shaped roof decorated with blue and yellow glazed tiles in the "rolling-cloud" pattern look magnificent in the sunshine. In front of the main hall are two flagpoles, between which is a two-metre-high incense burner in the shape of a tripod. Tiny bells hang from the incense burner, making melodious tinkling noises in the wind.

In the front hall is a five-metre-high statue of Genghis Khan sitting erect in an impressive and dignified manner, his hands on a sword. On the table before the statue are sacrificial offerings and eternally burning butter-oil lamps. The place has a solemn atmosphere and is always filled with incense smoke. On the 21st day of the third lunar month, the 15th day of the fifth month, the 12th day of the ninth month and the 3rd day of the tenth month of every year, people of different nationalities gather here to hold sacrificial activities to commemorate Genghis Khan. After these activities, the Mongolian traditional fair, the Nadam, is held.

Translated by Xiong Zhenru



The magnificent Genghis Khan Mausoleum was built in the architectural style of the Yuan Dynasty.

Special Tours and Attractions in Heilongjiang Province

The name Heilongjiang is the same as the province's largest river, the Hei (Black) Long (Dragon) Jiang (River). The province shares its entire eastern border with Russia, and is flanked by Inner Mongolia to the northwest and Jilin Province to the southwest.

This province, the most northeastern part of China, boasts abundant wildlife and is therefore a favourite destination for hunters, nature lovers and outdoorsmen. Except for the frigid winter months (November to April), the climate here during the rest of the year is generally sunny and cool, making it an ideal holiday retreat.

The local tourist authorities have organized a number of activities at all times of the year. For example, in May Wudalianchi has its Mineral Water Drinking Festival; in July the city of Harbin holds an annual Summer Concert; in August Jingpo Lake celebrates its Golden Autumn Festival; hunting is permitted all year but is best from September to February, and in the winter are skiing and the well-known Harbin Ice and Snow Festival.

In addition to the annual tourist events, the China International Travel Service (CITS) office in Harbin has special tours to appeal to a wide variety of tastes, some of which are outlined below. Getting to Heilongjiang is easy, as Harbin International Airport has regular flights to Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Xi'an, Dalian, Shenyang, Changchun and other cities in China. One may also fly from Harbin to the city of Khabarovsk in Russia or direct to Hong Kong, and there are trains and buses to all parts of the province.

Hunting Tours

Heilongjiang has a total of eight hunting areas open to foreign visitors and tourists, including the Taoshan Hunting Reserve, the Yuquan Hunting Reserve and Lianhuan Lake.

The Taoshan Hunting Reserve was the first in China to open to foreigners. Located between the cities of Harbin and Yichun, the reserve is surrounded by mountains on three sides and water on the fourth, making it an ideal habitat for wildlife. Various types of game are raised here for hunting purposes such as red deer, black bears, stags, hares, boars and pheasants. The hunting ground provides guides and interpreters, vehicles and other hunting services. The optimum hunting season runs from the end of September to February, and CITS offers a 12-day tour.

Itinerary

Day 1: Arrive in Beijing
Day 2: Fly to Harbin
Day 3: Go by train to the hunting reserve
Days 4-10: Hunting
Day 11: Go by train back to Harbin
Day 12: Fly back to Beijing

Bird-Watching Tours

China's largest waterfowl nature reserve is located 30 kilometres from the city of Qiqihar near the Inner Mongolian border. This 210,000-hectare protected area is home to over 230 different kinds of birds such as the red-crowned crane, the white-naped crane, the Siberian white crane, the demoiselle crane, the Chinese goose, egrets, swans and many other species.

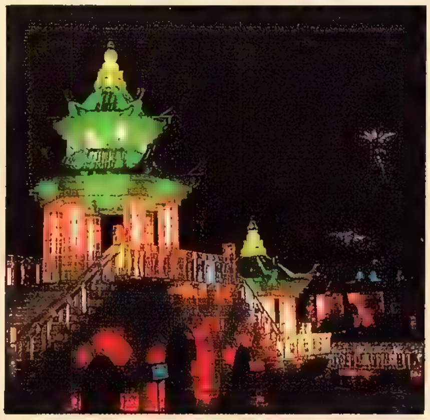
In addititon to the Zhalong Nature Reserve, there is another located in Dailing which boasts over 120 species of birds native to Northeast China. To visit both these places, CITS offers an 11-day tour which gives tourists a chance for sightseeing in addition to bird-watching.

Itinerary

Day 1: Arrive in Beijing and be taken on a tour of the city
Day 2: Visit the Great Wall, the Ming Tombs and the Forbidden City
Day 3: Fly to Qiqihar
Day 4: Go by bus to the Zhalong Nature Reserve
Day 5: Bird-watching
Day 6: Go by train to Harbin
Day 7: Go by train to Dailing
Day 8: Bird-watching at Dailing
Day 9: Go by train to Harbin
Day 10: Visit the Confucius Temple, the Children's Railway and take a cruise on the Songhua River
Day 11: Fly back to Bejing

Harbin Ice and Snow Festival

First held in 1963, this festival begins on January 5 every year and continues for one month in Harbin's Zhaolin Park. During the festival sculptors carve fantastic, massive ice sculptures, some several storeys high. Ice lanterns, ice and snow models and multicoloured ice structures turn the city into a winter dreamland. In addition, winter activities such as sledding, ice hockey and ice sailing take place on the Songhua River, and skiing is also available.



Steam Locomotive Tours

For train enthusiasts, a visit to Heilongjiang should be especially memorable, as it is the only place in China with working steam locomotives, now relics of a bygone era. These days steam engines are being replaced by diesel engines except in Heilongjiang, where one can see steam-powered trains made in China, England, Japan, Germany, the United States and other countries. CITS has an 8-day tour which includes seeing magnificent scenery while also learning about China's steam locomotives.

Itinerary

Day 1: Arrive in Beijing
Day 2: Fly to Harbin
Day 3: Visit a steam locomotive depot and marshalling yards in Harbin
Day 4: Go to Hegang (by train then bus) to visit a steam-powered coal mine
Day 5: Go to Jiamusi by train to visit a steam depot
Day 6: Go by bus to Langxiang and take a narrow-gauge train into a timber forest, then go by train to Shenyang to visit a locomotive museum
Day 7: Go by train to Dalian
Day 8: Continue to your next destination or return to Beijing

River Fishing Tours

The Zhanhe River is located in a county called Xunke right on the Sino-Russian border. The largest cold-water river in the region, the Zhanhe has an abundance of fish of all varieties, including silver trout. Not only is this river an ideal fishing ground, it is also exceptionally picturesque, with primitive forests and strange rock formations lining both sides of the river. The best fishing seasons are from mid-May to mid-June and from mid-September to mid-October.

Itinerary

Day 1: Arrive in Bejing
Day 2: Fly to Harbin
Day 3: Go by train to the Zhanhe River

ays 4-8: Fishing
ay 9: Go by train back to Harbin
ay 10: Sightseeing in Harbin
ay 11: Fly back to Beijing

Skiing Holiday

Just 240 kilometres from Harbin are e Qingyun Skiing Grounds, where both oss-country and alpine skiing are avail-

ole. The skiing grounds cover 2,200 hec-res of land and have snow for over four onths out of the year, with an average ickness of half a metre. The cross-country ack is 15 kilometres long and there are 700 metres of alpine tracks. The best onths for this sport are from January to arch.

Ethnic Minority Tours

Heilongjiang is home to 49 different hnic minority groups, including the Man-urian, Korean, Hui, Mongolian, Daur, oqen, Hezhe, Ewenki, Kirghiz and Xibo tionalities. Each group has its own par-ular customs and traditions different from e Han Chinese. In Heilongjiang, one can it these people and observe their varied ays of life.

For example, the Oroqen and Daur oups have been living in the forests of eilongjiang for centuries. Both ride horses d hunt for their food, but each has its vn dialect and customs. The Hezhe, on e other hand, make their living by fishing d use dog sleds as transport. There are o many Mongolians still living the tra-ional nomadic life style in Heilongjiang. sitors to Mongolian settlements in the asslands around the Lesser Hinggan ountains can ride horses, stay in Mon-lian yurts, sample the local food and en-y cultural performances. Those interested finding out the details of these tours ould contact CITS.

For more information or details about ese tours, please contact the Harbin ranch of CITS at:
3 Zhongshan Road, Harbin, Heilongjiang
50036
el. 222655, 222579
elex: 87034 HCITS CN
ax: (0451) 222476
eneral Manager: Gao Feng Tai

Heilongjiang's Cities and Counties Open to Foreign Tourists

Anda	安達市
Bei'an	北安市
Daqing	大慶市
Dongning C	東寧縣
Fangzheng C	方正縣
Fujin	富錦市
Fuyuan C	撫遠縣
Hailin	海林市
Hailun	海倫市
Harbin	哈爾濱市
Hegang	鶴崗市
Heihe	黑河市
Jagdaqi District (under the administration of the Greater Hinggan Range Administrative Office)	加格達奇區（屬大興安嶺行政公署轄）
Jiamusi	佳木斯市
Jiayin C	嘉蔭縣
Jixi	鷄西市
Luobei C	蘿北縣
Mudanjiang	牡丹江市
Nenjiang C	嫩江縣
Ning'an C	寧安縣
Qiqihar	齊齊哈爾市
Qitaihe	七台河市
Raohe C	饒河縣
Shangzhi	尚志市
Shuangcheng	雙城市
Shuangyashan	雙鴨山市
Suibin C	綏濱縣
Suihua	綏化市
Suileng C	綏棱縣
Wuchang C	五常縣
Wudalianchi	五大連池市
Yichun	伊春市
Zhaodong	肇東市

Note:
C — County

Inner Mongolia's Cities and Banners Open to Foreign Tourists

Arun B	阿榮旗
Baotou	包頭市
Chifeng	赤峰市
Dalad B	達拉特旗
Dongsheng	東勝市
Ejin Horo B	伊金霍洛旗
Erenhot	二連浩特市
Ergun LB	額爾古納左旗
Ergun RB	額爾古納右旗
Ewenki AB	鄂温克族自治旗
Hailar	海拉爾市
Hohhot	呼和浩特市
Jining	集寧市
Jungar B	淮格爾旗
Manzhouli	滿洲里市
Morin Dawa Daur AB	莫力達瓦達斡爾族自治旗
Oroqen AB	鄂倫春自治旗
Otog B	鄂托克旗
Tongliao	通遼市
Ulanhot	烏蘭浩特市
Wuhai	烏海市
Xilinhot	錫林浩特市
Zalantun	扎蘭屯市

Notes:
B — Banner
LB — Left Banner
RB — Right Banner
AB — Autonomous Banner

Main Shops in Heilongjiang, Hebei & Inner Mongolia

		Name	Address	Telephone
Heilongjiang	Harbin	Harbin No.1 Department Store	56 Shangzhi Avenue, Daoli	489812 / 419291
		Qiulin Department Store	93 Dongdazhi Street, Nangang	343115
		Harbin Department Store	Fendou Road, Nangang	341022
		Harbin Friendshop Store	93 Dongdazhi Street, Nangang	343897
		Tongji Department Store	362 Jingyu Street, Daowai	885591
		Harbin Beifang Furs Store	13 Zhongma Road, Daowai	487093
		Lüyou Fur Shop	88 Zhongyang Avenue, Daoli	419683
		Harbin Arts and Crafts Factory	96 Dacheng Street, Nangang	228586
		Baokang Medicine Shop	110 Shangzhi Avenue, Daoli	412730
		Zhongyangdajie Medicine Shop	96 Zhongyang Avenue, Daoli	413789
		Heilongjiang Antiques Shop	50 Hongjun Street, Nangang	336187
		Heilongjiang Bingcheng Gallery	342 Fendou Road, Nangang	342065
	Qiqihar	Qiqihar No.1 Department Store	Xinma Road	24075
		Qiqihar No.2 Department Store	Bukui Avenue North	23542
		Specialized Goods Shop	Bukui Avenue North	27053
		Qiqihar Department Store	59 Bukui Avenue	25971
		Lianying Department Store	Longhua Road	25660
	Mudanjiang	Mudanjiang Department Store	Taiping Road	—
		Arts and Crafts Shop	Dongyitiao Road	—
		Shopping Mansion	Taiping Road	21684
Hebei	Shijiazhuang	Shijiazhuang Friendship Store	Yuhuazhong Road	48144
	Chengde	Chengde Friendship Store	Xiaonanmen	4297
		Chengde Overseas Store	30 Dongxing Road	5574
	Qinhuangdao	The Seamen's Club of Qinhuangdao	Within Qinhuangdao Hotel	31441
Inner Mongolia	Hohhot	Zhongshanxilu Department Store	Zhongshan Road West	25186
		Inner Mongolia Tourist Service Corporation	Wulanchabu Road West	41360
		Dongfeng Department Store	Xincheng Street West	43477
		Dongfeng No.2 Department Store	Xincheng Street South	44609

Average Climatic Conditions in Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia & Hebei

			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Heilongjiang	Harbin	Temperature (°C)	-19.4	-15.3	-4.9	6.2	14.3	19.8	22.8	21.1	14.4	5.7	-5.8	-15.7
		Rainfall (mm)	3.9	4.7	11.7	22.0	36.0	75.8	169.2	100.4	70.7	27.3	6.9	5.1
	Mudanjiang	Temperature (°C)	-18.5	-14.5	-4.5	5.8	13.7	18.4	22.0	20.6	13.8	5.4	-5.5	-15.1
		Rainfall (mm)	4.0	6.1	9.7	25.8	50.0	79.4	107.5	128.1	64.6	35.3	13.9	7.5
Inner Mongolia	Hohhot	Temperature (°C)	-13.1	-9.0	-0.3	7.9	15.3	20.1	21.9	20.1	13.8	6.5	-2.7	-11.0
		Rainfall (mm)	3.0	6.4	10.3	18.0	26.8	45.7	102.1	126.4	45.9	24.4	7.1	1.3
	Baotou	Temperature (°C)	-12.3	-8.3	6.1	8.4	15.9	20.9	22.8	20.7	14.6	7.2	-2.3	-10.5
		Rainfall (mm)	1.9	2.8	5.7	16.4	21.2	30.4	80.9	86.6	36.7	21.0	4.4	0.8
Hebei	Chengde	Temperature (°C)	-9.3	-5.8	2.0	11.3	18.4	22.2	24.4	22.8	17.2	10.0	0.6	-7.4
		Rainfall (mm)	2.2	5.7	7.5	18.1	48.8	94.3	153.9	143.4	54.8	23.4	6.2	1.4
	Qinhuangdao	Temperature (°C)	-5.4	-3.7	2.9	10.3	16.8	21 2	24.4	23.9	19.7	12.5	4.6	-2.7
		Rainfall (mm)	2.9	3.2	8.7	20.0	52.8	135.5	238.0	126.0	53.8	35.9	9.5	8.6

Major Restaurants in Heilongjiang Province

	Name	Address	Telephone	Specialities
Harbin	Jiangnanchun Restaurant	323 Fendou Road, Nangang	338798	Shandong cuisine
	Futailou Restaurant	19, 13th Street, Daoli West	414721	Beijing and local cuisine
	Beilaishun Restaurant	113 Shangzhi Avenue, Daoli	415673	Muslim food
	Laoduyichu Dumpling Restaurant	58, 13th Street, Daoli West	415017	Boiled dumplings
	Huamei Restaurant	142 Zhongyang Avenue, Daoli	417368	Russian and French cuisine
	Guochen Fast-food Restaurant	124 Dazhi Street, Nangang	341441	Western snack and fast-food
	Xinxie Restaurant	85 Youzheng Street, Nangang	341502	Japanese cuisine
	Songbin Restaurant	71 Zhongyang Avenue, Daoli	416336	Chinese cuisine
Qiqihar	Jianxin Restaurant	Next to No.2 Department Store	26647	Tianjin steamed stuffed buns
	Qingyun Dumpling Restaurant	North of Road, Dalüshe	25692	Chinese dumplings
	Baihuayuan Restaurant	Face to Lianying Shop	20767	Sichuan cuisine
	Huochetou Restaurant	Face to the Railway Station	25445	Boiled dumplings
	Tongxingyuan Restaurant	Bukui Avenue	25646	Local cuisine
Wudalianchi	Quancheng Restaurant	Zhongyang Avenue	—	Local cuisine
	Deli Restaurant	Zhongyang Avenue	—	Local cuisine
Mudanjiang	Sichuan Restaurant	Xinhua Road	22267	Sichuan cuisine
	Yanbin Restaurant	Dongyitiao Road	—	Chinese food
	Chuandong Restaurant	Dongyitiao Road	21254	Sichuan cuisine
	Yuanlong Dumpling Restaurant	Dongyitiao Road	28867	Steamed stuffed buns
	Beiweixiang Restaurant	Bei'an Street	27114	Roast ducks

Harbin—Mudanjiang—Mishan

Jingpo Lake 1/4 T.	165 F.T.	97 Exp.	Train No. / Station	98 Exp.	166 F.T.	Jingpo Lake 2/3 T.
21:47	From Beijing	17:58	**Harbin East**	04:48	To Beijing	06:12
22:18	22:01	18:36	**Harbin**	04:36	23:59	06:00
—	23:11	19:26	**Acheng**	03:37	22:58	—
00:57	01:22	21:35	**Yimianpo**	01:39	21:01	03 08
04:25	05:10	00:59	***Mudanjiang**	22:33	17:07	23.50
To Dongjingcheng		05:47	**Jixi**	17:31		From Dongjingcheng
		07:43	***Mishan**	15:19		

T.—Tourist Train Exp.—Express F.T.—Fast through passenger train

* Visitors visiting Jingpo Lake and Xingkai Lakes can get off at the stations of Mudanjiang and Mishan respectively.

Harbin—Taikang

315/313 O.	Train No. / Station	314/316 O.
16:47	**Harbin**	14:50
18:57	**Anda**	12:48
19:42	**Daqing**	11:54
21:03	***Taikang**	10:56
To Hailar		From Hailar

O.—Ordinary passenger train

* Visitors can get off at Taikang Station for Lianhuan Lake.

Harbin—Bei'an—Longzhen

305 O.	211 F.T.	Train No. / Station	212 F.T.	306 O.
06:21	From Shenyang	**Harbin East**	To Shenyang	21:07
07:32	19:30	**Harbin**	21:05	20:26
09:38	21:55	**Suihua**	19:02	18:19
11:31	23:59	**Hailun**	17:11	16:10
13:31	02:50	***Bei'an**	15:09	14:03
	04:00	**Wudalianchi**	13:43	
	04:14	**Longzhen**	13:26	

* Visitors can get off at the station of Bei'an for the Wudalianchi Lakes.

Dalian—Shenyang—Changchun—Harbin

207 F.T.	203 F.T.	201 F.T.	Liaoning 1 T.	Train No. / Station	Liaoning 2 T.	202 F.T.	204 F.T.	208 F.T.
15.40	05:05		08:30	**Dalian**	13 35		04:10	05:30
19:50	09:50		—	**Dashiqiao (Yingkou)**	—		00:22	01:00
23 27	12:42		13:34	**Shenyang North**	08:30		21:14	22:02
02 20	15:19			**Siping**			18:10	18:47
04 26	18:05	08:28		**Changchun**		19:00	16:09	16:51
07:56	21:02	11:30		**Shuangchengpu**		15:52	12:28	13:48
09:03	22.10	12:32		**Harbin**		15:00	11.35	12.55
09.15	22:22	12:44		**Harbin East**		14:31	10:58	12.12

Flights to and from Harbin

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing–Harbin	1	09:50	11:25	CJ6172
	1	14:20	16:00	CJ6186
	1	10:35	12:15	3U601
	2	12:35	14:10	XO9601
	4	18:35	20:30	CJ6558
	4	15:35	17:15	CA1603
	2 4	11:50	13:20	GW611
	3 6	09:45	11:15	WH2603
	4 5	09:30	11:00	CJ6166
	4 7	20:15	21:50	CJ6164
	1 3 6	18:35	20:30	CJ6562
	2 5 7	18:35	20:30	CJ6560
	2 3 6 7	19:35	21:10	CJ6176
Harbin–Beijing	1	07:15	08:50	CJ6165
	1	16:40	18:10	CJ6185
	1	12.50	14:40	3U602
	2	15:10	16:50	XO9602
	4	06:55	08:55	CJ6557
	4	18:05	19:45	CA1604
	2 4	14:30	16:15	GW612
	3 6	12:10	13:50	WH2604
	4 5	07:15	08:50	CJ6165
	4 7	17:40	19:20	CJ6163
	1 3 6	06:55	08:55	CJ6561
	2 5 7	06:55	08:55	CJ6559
	2 3 6 7	17:00	18:35	CJ6175
Chengdu–Harbin	1	07:10	12:15	3U601
	2 5	08:10	11:40	SZ4603
	3 7	12.55	16:20	CJ6462
Harbin–Chengdu	1	12:50	19:25	3U602
	2 5	12:30	16:20	SZ4604
	3 7	07:40	11:40	CJ6461
Dalian – Harbin	3 6	17:45	19:20	CJ6368
Harbin – Dalian	3 6	07:30	09:05	CJ6367
Guangzhou–Harbin	1 4	07.45	11:55	CZ3603
	1 4	16.55	20:55	CJ6364
	2 3 5 6	09:55	13:30	SZ4631
	2 3 5 6 7	15:00	19:30	CJ6362
Harbin–Guangzhou	1 4	12:55	17:10	CZ3604
	1 4	12:00	16:15	CJ6363
	2 3 5 6	14:40	18:50	SZ4632
	2 3 5 6 7	08.30	13:10	CJ6361
Hangzhou – Harbin	3	16:45	19:35	CJ6864
Harbin – Hangzhou	3	08:10	11:10	CJ6863
Kunming–Harbin	1	15.20	21:25	CJ6464
	5	14:50	20:10	CJ6466
Harbin–Kunming	1	08:10	14:30	CJ6463
	5	08:20	14:00	CJ6465
Shenzhen–Harbin	2	15:25	21:05	CJ6372
	4 7	15:00	20:35	CJ6366
Harbin–Shenzhen	2	08:20	14:35	CJ6371
	4 7	08:10	14:10	CJ6365
Urümqi–Harbin	2	08:25	14:10	XO9601
Harbin–Urümqi	2	15:10	21:45	XO9602
Wuhan–Harbin	3	07:05	11.20	CZ3641
	6	07:05	11:30	CZ3643
Harbin–Wuhan	3	12:00	16:35	CZ3642
	6	12:20	16:55	CZ3644
Xi'an–Harbin	3 6	07:20	11:15	WH2603
Harbin–Xi'an	3 6	12:10	16.30	WH2604
Hong Kong–Harbin (Charter)	1	17:25	21:25	CJ6010
	3	17:30	21:30	CJ6010
Harbin–Hong Kong (Charter)	1 3	12:20	16:30	CJ6009

(Valid Summer–Autumn 1993)

N E W S

A New Hotel in Shijiazhuang

A new three-star hotel has opened in Shijiazhuang, capital of Hebei Province and a popular tourist destination. Called the Ya Tai Hotel, it is equipped with 260 suites plus tennis courts, a sauna and other recreation facilities. Its restaurant serves 150 types of local dishes and claims to have the best service in the entire province.

Tourism Festival in Guilin

Beginning on October 31, Guilin in Guangxi will be holding a nine-day festival called the "Guilin Landscape Travel Festival". The festival will introduce five of China's scenic spots, including Guilin, the Huangshan Mountains in Anhui, the city of Lhasa in Tibet, the Changbai Mountains in Jilin and Huangguoshu Waterfalls in neighbouring Guizhou Province. During the nine days visitors can take part in activities such as a lantern festival, a food fair, acrobatic and other performances, trade talks and commodity exhibitions.

More Places Open to Foreigners

Eight additional places have recently opened to foreign tourists in Heilongjiang and Inner Mongolia, bringing the total number of open counties and cities in China from 888 to 896. Foreigners with valid visas or special residential permits can visit the following places without any special application.

Heilongjiang: Hailin City and the counties of Ning'an, Dongning, Fuyuan, Luobei, Suibin and Raohe;

Inner Mongolia: Ergun Right Banner.

Grotto Park on Mt. Taishan

Mount Taishan in Shandong Province, one of China's most well-known Taoist mountains, is going to be the site of a new grotto park, set up by neighbouring Tai'an City and the Huaxia Grotto Art Study Centre. The 53-hectare park will feature grotto art dating from the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534) up until the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). This park will be a valuable resource for both scholars and tourists.

Golf Club Memberships on Sale

The Beijing Country Golf Club, run on a trial basis for the past three years, has officially begun to accept its first batch of 150 members. At the beginning of June the club put on sale 50 individual, 50 group and the same number of special membership cards. The last category allows the holder to own one of the villages now being built around the course. The largest golf course in China, the Beijing Country Golf Club has 27 holes and 170 hectares of land in the Beijing suburb of Shunyi County.

Natural Eucalyptus Forest Found

For the first time in China a naturally regenerating eucalyptus forest has been discovered in Yunnan Province, just outside the city of Yuxi south of Kunming. The Natural Science Foundation of the Yunnan Provincial Science and Technology Commission is planning to study this 2,000-square-metre forest to investigate the regeneration process. Originally grown in Australia and Malaysia, the discovery of these trees will greatly aid in ecological research and in the afforestation of the eucalyptus.

Taishan Climbing Festival

From September 6 to 8 the city of Tai'an in Shandong Province will be holding the Seventh International Taishan Mountain Climbing Festival. Listed as a World Cultural Heritage by the United Nations, Taishan Mountain has been known for centuries within China for its breathtaking scenery. The festival will include climbing contests, art performances, scientific exchanges and trade talks.

Saman Tribal Village

Perhaps a first of its kind, Heilongjiang Province's city of Qiqihar has recently opened a tribal village to teach people about a little-known local tribe called the Saman. In existence since the Stone Age 40,000 years ago, the Saman still live relatively primitive lives. Visitors to this tribal recreation centre can experience first-hand life with the Samans, and can even participate in religious rituals, horse racing, spear fishing, dancing and other traditional activities of this group.

Shandong Promoting Tourism

In a bid to promote tourism in Shandong Province, five new summer resorts are to be constructed in the coastal cities of Yantai, Qingdao, Weihai and Rizhao, and in Tai'an, the city nearest to Taishan Mountain. The province is also adding another festival to its already busy itinerary. In addition to the annual Weifang Kite Festival, the Confucius Culture Festival, the Taishan Mountain Climbing Festival and the Qingdao Beer Festival, this year Pingyin County near Tai'an will be holding its first Rose Festival.

Silk Road Park

A new park commemorating the ancient Silk Road has opened in Beijing at the Jinhai Lake Scenic Spot. Using lights and sound effects, the 2,115-square-metre Silk Road Legendary Park attempts to recreate some of the sights along the Silk Road and teach visitors about the history and legends of this ancient route.

Hangzhou's New Grotto Garden

Work on a new grotto art garden in Zhejiang Province's ancient city of Hangzhou will be completed by the end of this year. The garden will have miniature reproductions of China's most famous Buddhist grotto statues, and will be located close to scenic West Lake. An exhibition will be built to house the artwork, and one section of the garden will soon be open to the public.

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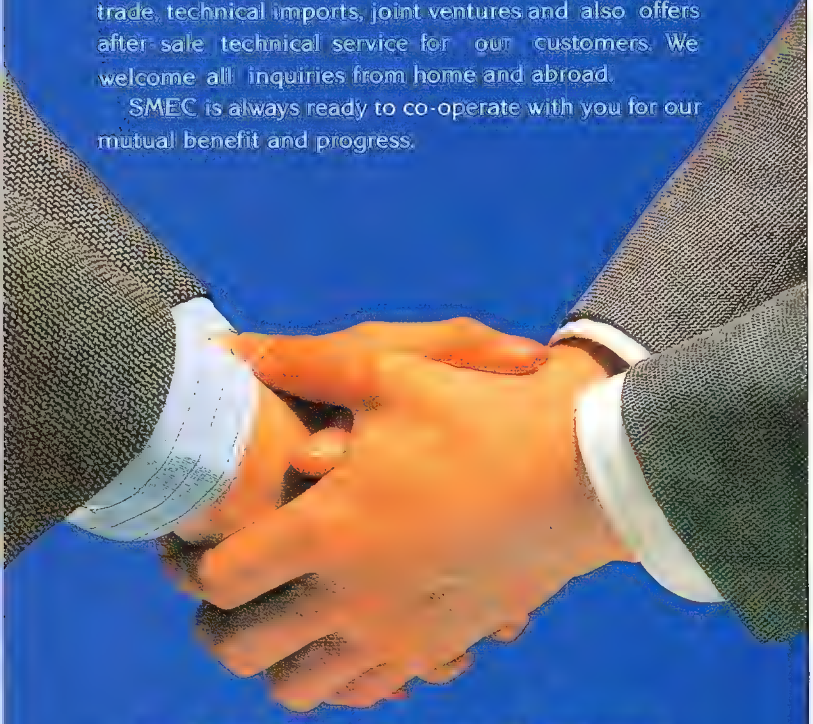

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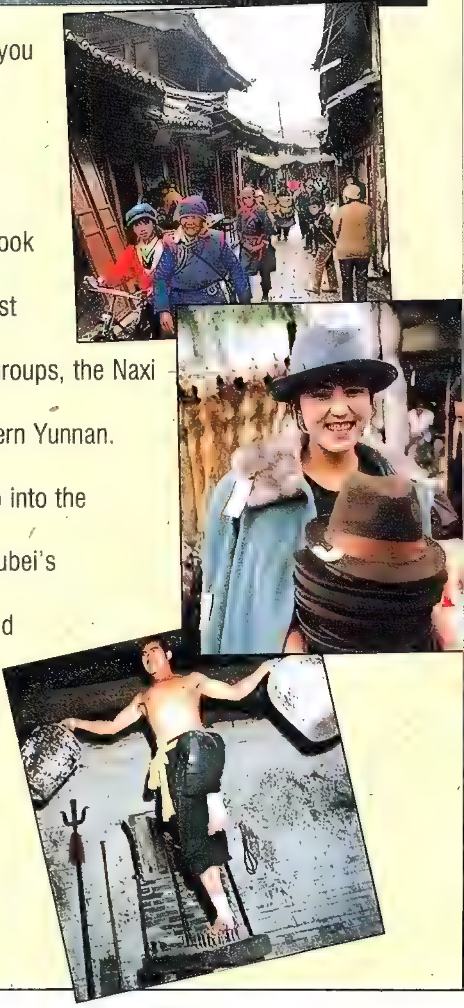
- The Wild and Mysterious Forests of Shennongjia
- The Ancient Town of Dayan, Home of the Naxi Minority
- The Incredible Feats of Shaolin "Mystic Kung Fu"
- Trade at the Sino-Russian Border

Our next issue takes you to some of the least explored parts of the country and takes a look at one of China's most fascinating minority groups, the Naxi people living in northern Yunnan. We also venture deep into the primitive forests of Hubei's Shennongjia area, and unveil the mysteries of a very unique and amazing form of kung fu still taught today.



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Y 型三輥冷軋機 Y series 3-roll cold mill

由上海電纜研究所開發研制的Y型三型輥銅杆冷軋機是爲上引法連鑄無氧銅杆配套使用的，用它來作爲銅杆的冷加工，其優點是很明顯的：第一，用它加工後的銅杆不用中間退火可一直拉至ϕ 0.2mm細銅線，然後直接進行漆包工序，當然如果要生產ϕ 0.1mm以下的微細線，則中間退火是必需的。第二，它的適應範圍廣，進料尺寸從ϕ 14.4mm至ϕ 25mm，出料尺寸從ϕ 6.5mm～ϕ 15mm。其中ϕ 8 mm以下作爲拉絲的線坯。而ϕ 8 mm以上是用作各種扁線線坯，ϕ 14mm以上可用作機車電車線坯料之用。

The Y type 3-roll cold mill for copper rods was developed and designed by the Shanghai Electric Cable Research Institute under the Ministry of Machinery and Electrics Industry. The cold mill is used for cold rolling the oxygen-free copper rods from upward continuous casting.

This cold mill has the following characteristics. The first is that the rod, after rolling, can be drawn to ϕ0.2mm and enamelled without annealing. But if the enamel wire diameter is smaller than ϕ0.1mm, the annealing process is still needed. The second is that the cold mill has a wide range of products. The rod input diameter is from ϕ14.4mm to ϕ25mm, and the rod output diameter is from ϕ6.5mm to ϕ15mm. A rod with a diameter smaller than ϕ8mm can be used for drawing wire. A rod with a diameter of ϕ8mm to ϕ14mm can be used for producing copper slabs. A rod with a diameter bigger than ϕ14mm can be used for further producing electric locomotive wire.

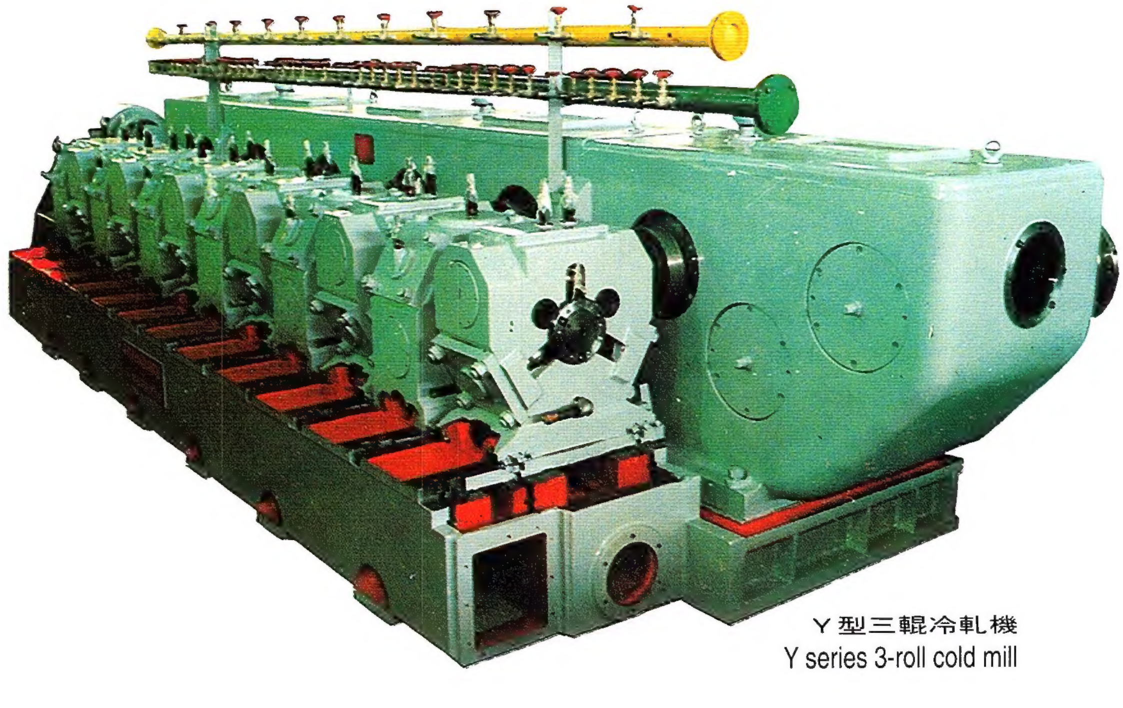
Y 型三輥冷軋機 Y series 3-roll cold mill

型號 Machine type	主要技術參數			年生產能力（2班制） Annual capacity T(two shifts)
	進杆直徑 Rod input ϕmm	出杆直徑 Rod output ϕmm	軋制道次No. Rolling pass No.	
Y3-12/255	20	6.7	12	6000-8000
Y3-8/255	17	8	8	6000
Y3-6/255	14.40	8	6	5000

設計單位：機械電子工業部上海電纜研究所

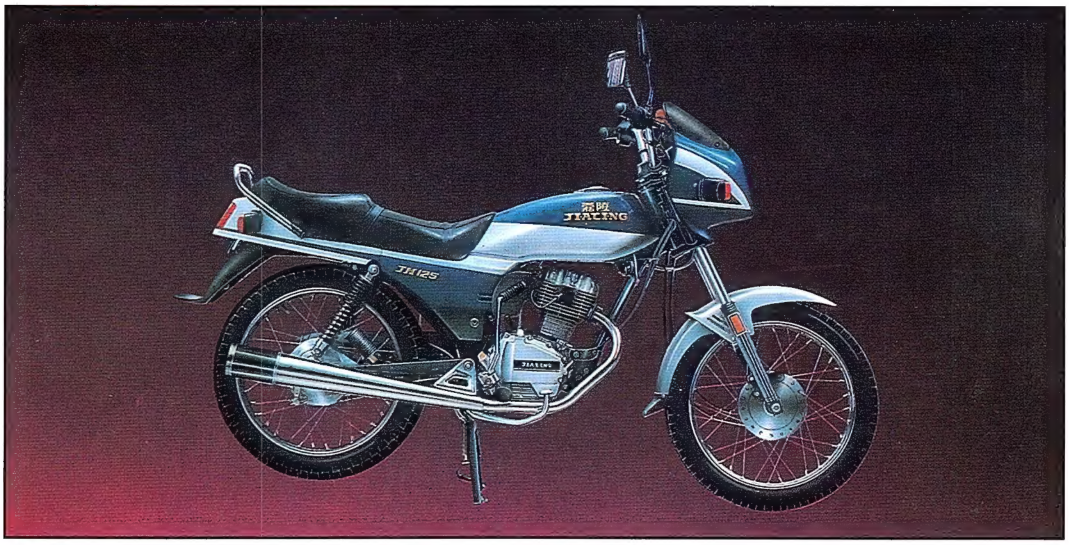
聯繫地址：上海軍工路1000號　郵政編號：200093　聯繫人：陸濤
電話：5494605　電報：上海0984　電傳：33125 SECRI CN　傳眞：5491182

Designed and developed by:
Shanghai Electric Cable Research Institute
Add : 1000 Jungong Road, Shanghai 200093 P.R.China Contact : Lu Tao
Telex : 33125 SECRI CN Fax : 5491182 Cable : 0984 Shanghai Tel : 5494605



Y型三輥冷軋機
Y series 3-roll cold mill

嘉陵®
JIALING



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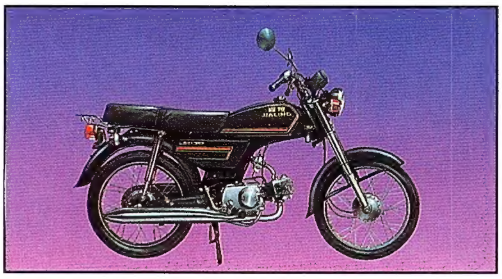

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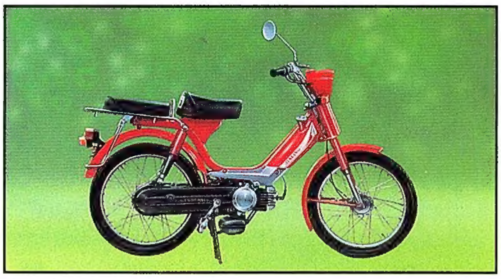

CJ★50

INTRODUCTION TO CHINA JIALING INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (GROUP)

China Jialing Industry Co., Ltd. (Group) is the biggest motorcycle manufacturer in China and also an export-base enterprise for state mech-electrical products, and has a right to deal with own import and export business.

The main products of this corporation are series Jialing Brand Motorcycles such as CJ50-I, CJ50-II, CJ50F, JH50, JH70-I, JH70-II, JH125, JH125L, JH145 and their appliances. Besides, it also produces Jialing shotgun cartridges, industrial steel balls, bearings and complete set of equipment. Among these products, Models CJ50 and JH70 motorcycles were each awarded the state's highest silver prize, Model JH125 won the "JUNMA CUP" prize of the state new development products, and Jialing 12 gauge shotgun cartridges won the state's silver prize.

Now the corporation has been formed an annual capacity of more than 500,000 series motorcycles, 600,000 sets of key parts of engines with a displacement from 70cm^3 to 125cm^3, and 15,000,000 rounds of plastic case shotgun cartridges. Its products have been sold well at home and abroad, and all its economic indexes are ranked first in the similar domestic trade. In 1990, the corporation was assessed National First Grade Enterprise. In recent year it always keeps the title of 500 China large-scale enterprises and enjoys good reputation both in domestic and foreign markets.

Warmly welcome all friends at home and abroad to write, or telephone or come to visit our corporation for undertaking cooperative production, joint venture, compensation trade and processing and assembling operation according to materials and samples supplied.

China Jialing Industry Co., Ltd (Group)

Add: Shuangbei, Chongqing, Sichuan, China Tel: 965847, 961089 Tlx: 62173 CSCSJ CN Fax: 0811-961089, 0811-960718

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傳眞 Fax: 3178993 電傳 Tlx: 33496 SHATO CN 郵編 Postcode: 200070

香港政府忠告市民：吸煙危害健康　焦油含量低至中
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LOW TO MIDDLE TAR

深圳

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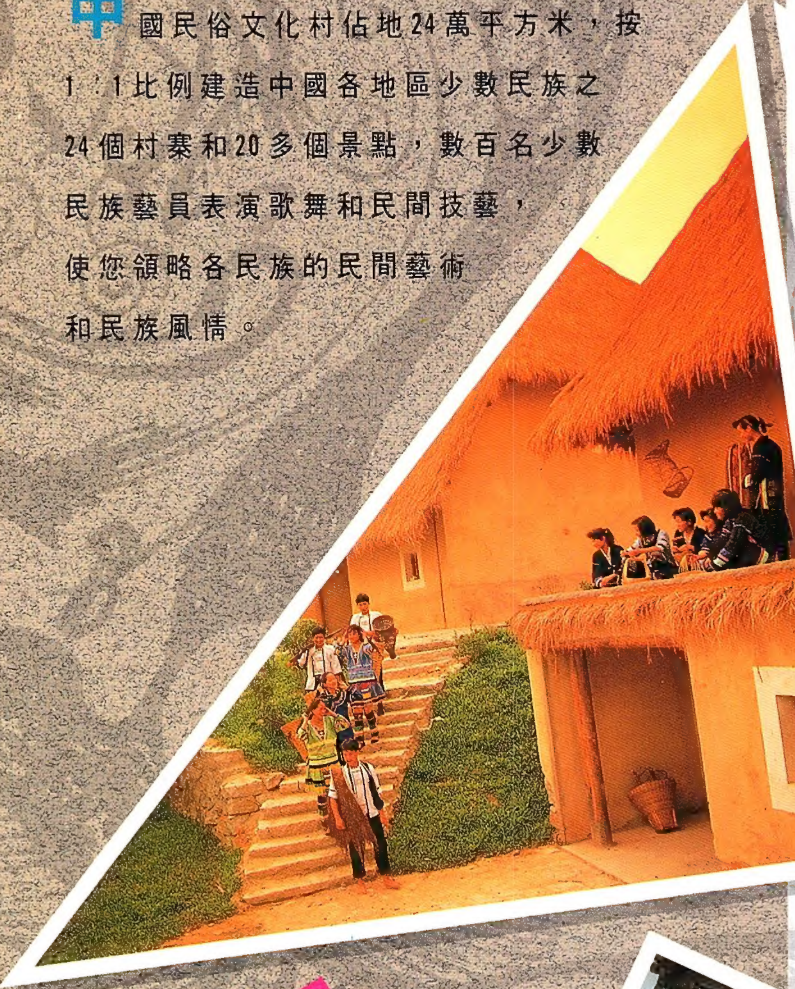
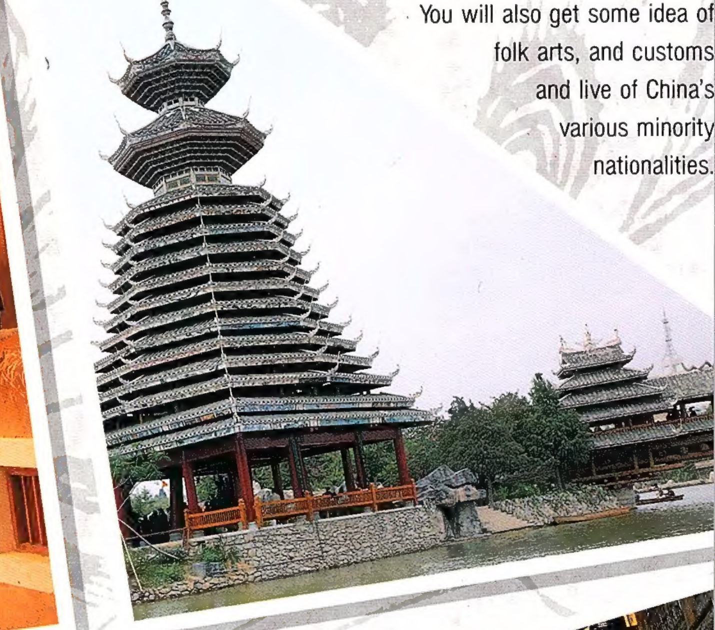
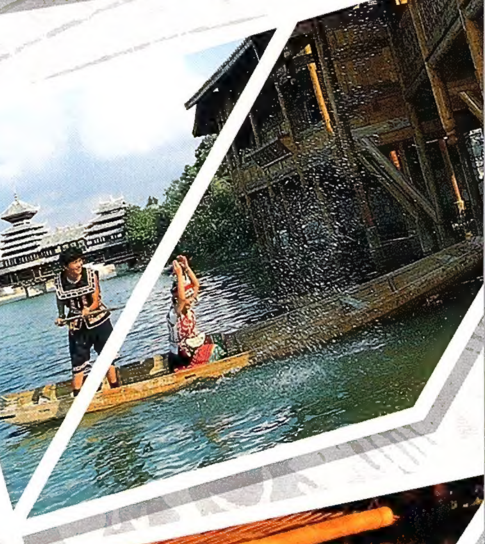
中国民俗文化村
China Folk Culture Villages

中國民俗文化村佔地24萬平方米，按1：1比例建造中國各地區少數民族之24個村寨和20多個景點，數百名少數民族藝員表演歌舞和民間技藝，使您領略各民族的民間藝術和民族風情。

In an area of 240,000 square metres, 24 villages of China's minority nationalities on the scale of 1:1 and more than 20 well-known scenic places are built in China Folk Culture Villages. Here you can enjoy the performance of folk song and dance, and folk acrobatics presented by a few hundred minority artists. You will also get some idea of folk arts, and customs and live of China's various minority nationalities.







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